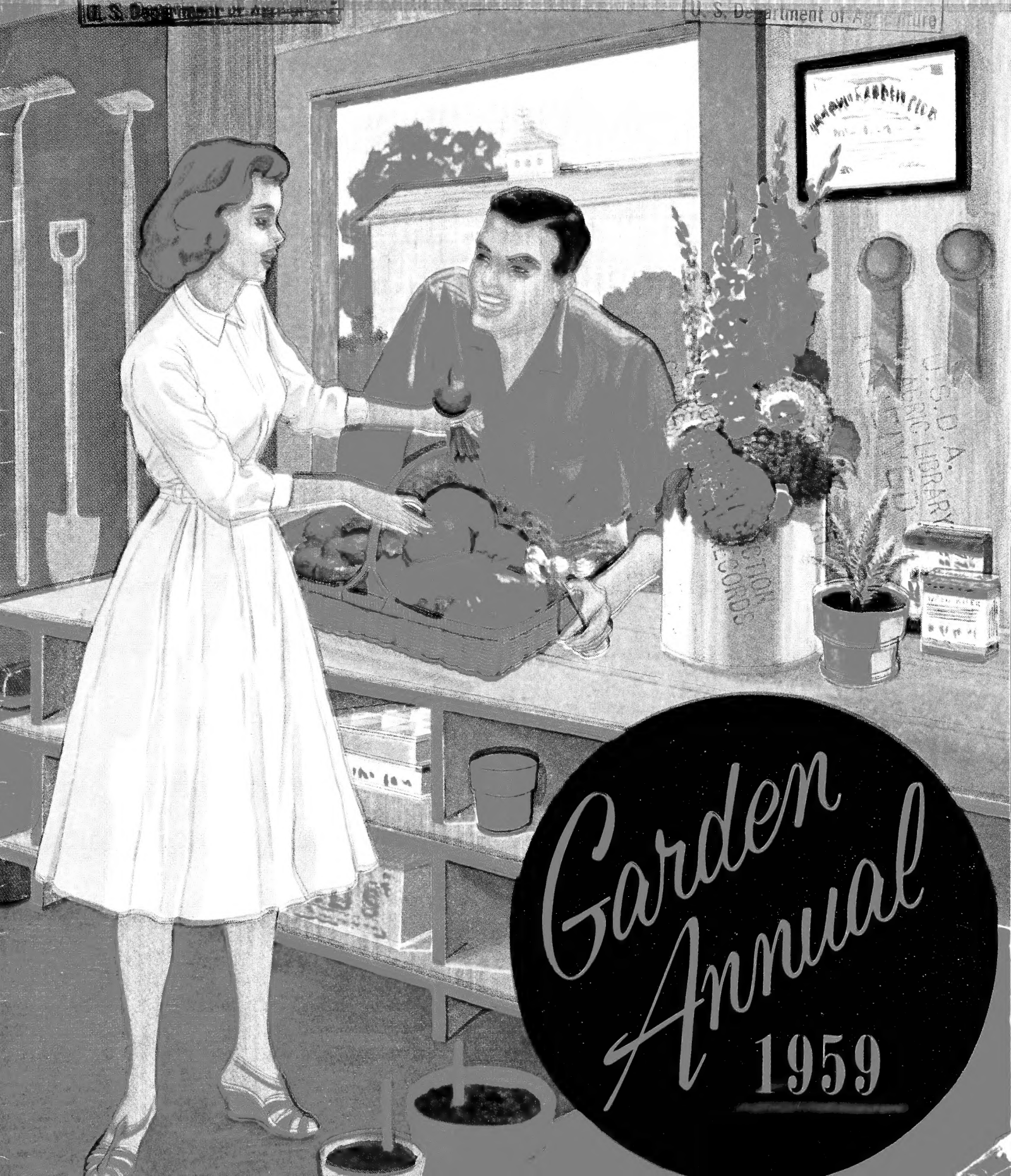
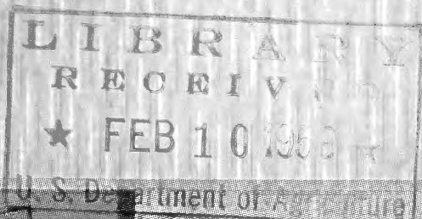
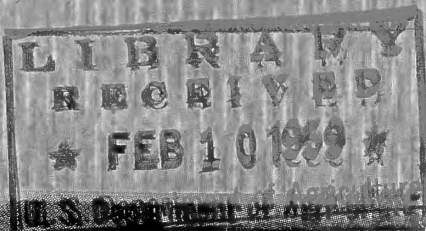


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THE GEO. T. BROWNING CO.

613 Monroe St.
Toledo 4, Ohio



Garden
Annual
1959



Look what Science has

PLANT BREEDING—by selection, inbreeding and hybridization—F¹ and F² produce more colors—huskier plants — and more prolific blooming!

PLANT CHEMISTRY—discovered Gibberellic Acid-Growth Hormones—resulting in larger flowering and non-flowering plants with accelerated growth!

PLANT EXPLORATION—through the world of plants gives new knowledge and new techniques for better flowers and vegetables for the home garden!

To gain time, to provide controlled growing conditions and create new varieties for your garden, seedsmen hand pollinate flowers in greenhouses devoted to flower breeding and testing new strains.



THESE ARE NEW

DO YOU KNOW what F-1 and F-2 hybrids are?

A recent survey indicates that most flower gardeners don't know what these terms mean. F-1 and F-2 are important horticultural terms now because flowers, particularly petunias and snapdragons, which bear these labels are notably superior to the old strains.

An F-1 hybrid is a plant which has rigidly controlled parentage—a first generation cross between two or more unrelated inbred lines. It means extra special quality.

F-2 stands for the second generation. The crossing of unrelated inbreds results in hybrid vigor, carried over to a large extent into the second generation, and this hybrid vigor makes plants more husky in growth, more uniform in performance, and most of all, more capable of producing lots of flowers.

These F-2s provide a more perfectly balanced color mixture and a much wider color range than is normally possible.

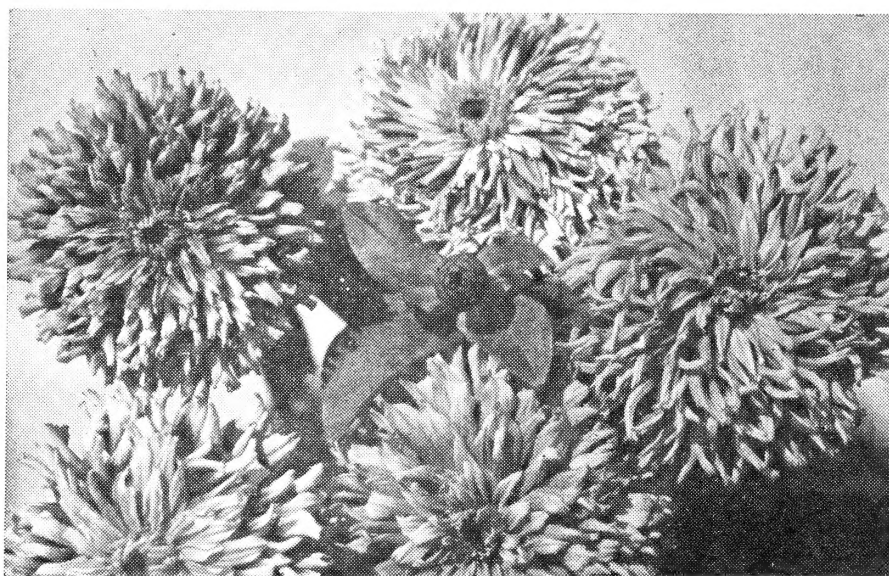
With the discovery of hybrid vigor in corn a number of years ago, a new vista opened up in all kinds of plants and gradually adaption of this inbreeding and hybridizing technique to other species has been taking place until now we have some really startling things to see in flowers as well as vegetables and field crops. In laboratories all over the world research is unravelling many of the mysteries of plant growth and these revelations are showing the way to methods of growing plants once unheard of and even to the creation of plants which never before existed.

Here at our store you'll find that we are up-to-date and you'll get the newest and best here.

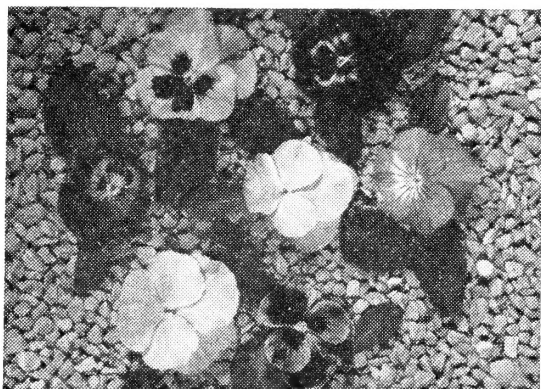


done for You!

VARIETIES FOR 1959

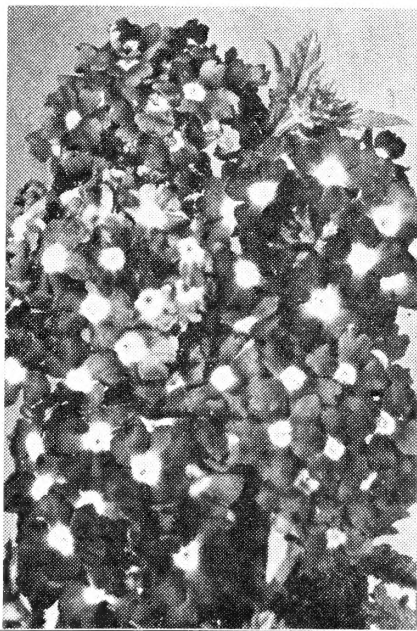


Zinnia "Merry-go-Round". A real bicolor Zinnia with color in sharp and abrupt contrast. Perfectly ideal for bedding purposes and excellent cut flowers.



Viola "Toyland". Huge full and rich two-inch blooms, gracefully waved and borne profusely with typical hybrid vigor on sturdy compact plants. Pure colors and combinations of mahogany red gold, apricot, blue, violet, black and white. A brand new F² Hybrid Viola mixture.

Verbena "Splendor." A dwarf royal purple, with a clear white eye.

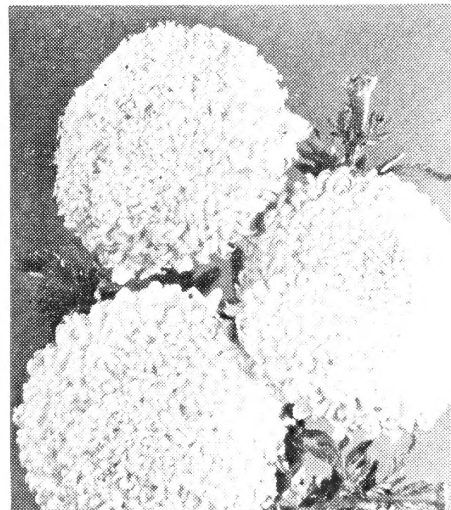


Snapbean "Gardengreen" 1959 All America Bronze Medal. An improved "Tendergreen" type bush snapbean. A heavy yielder and pods are held off the ground.



Alyssum "Pink Heather" 1959 All America Bronze Medal. Grows about 6" tall.

Marigold "Golden Orb". Early orange chrysanthemum flowered.



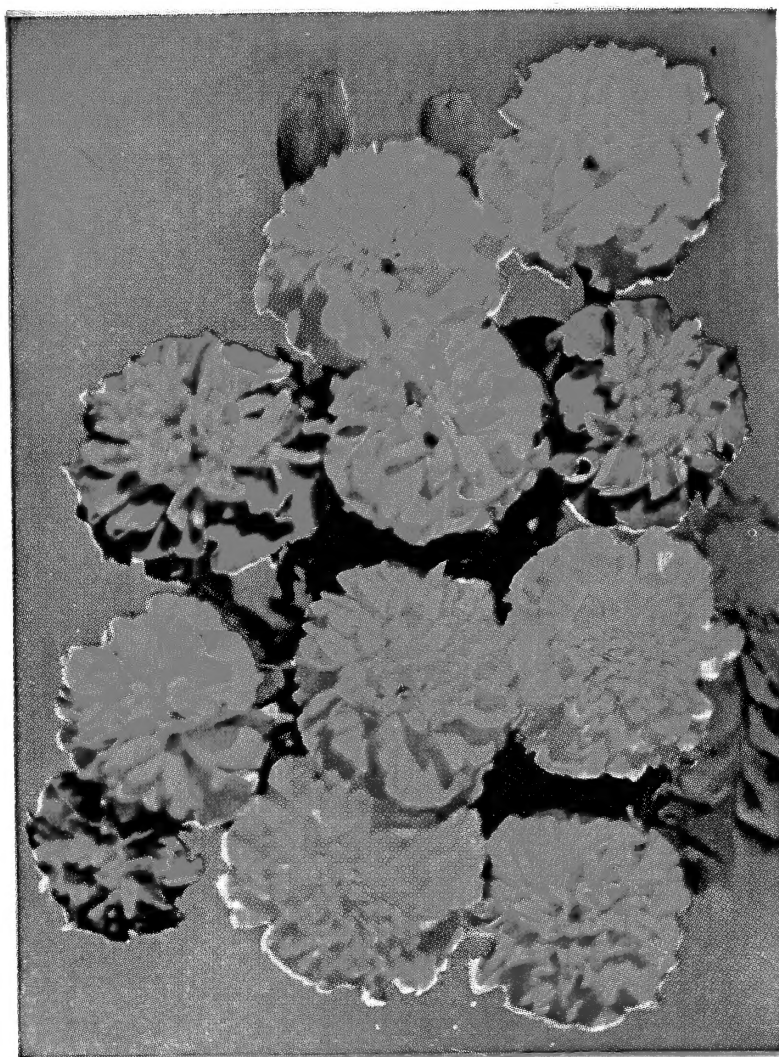
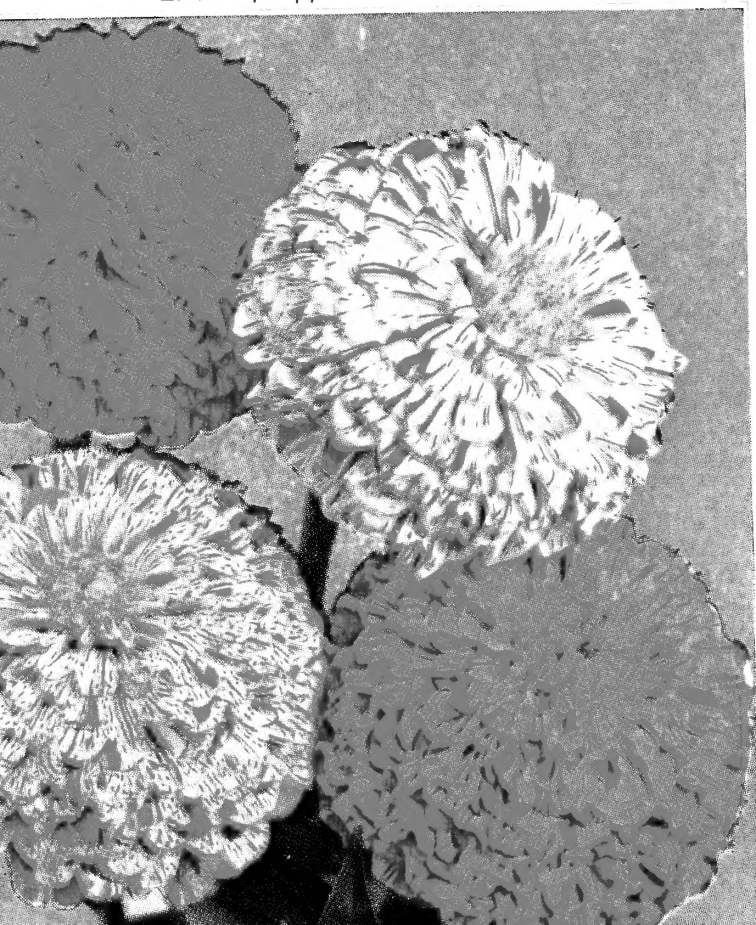


MARIGOLD, Red Head

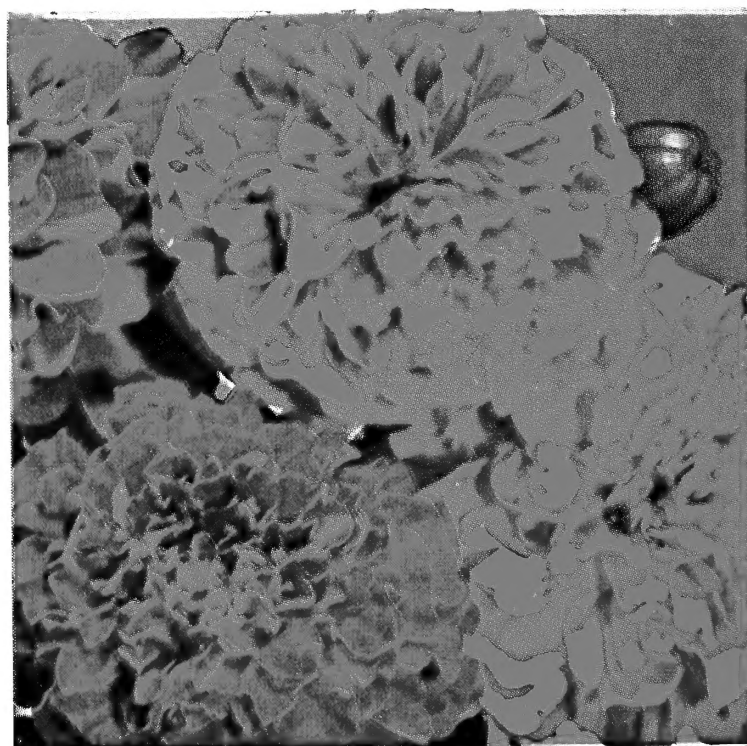


MARIGOLD, Cupid

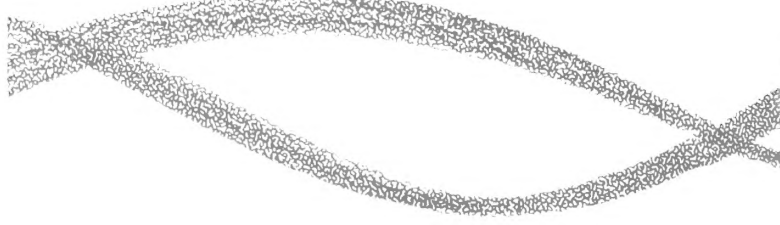
ZINNIA, Peppermint Stick



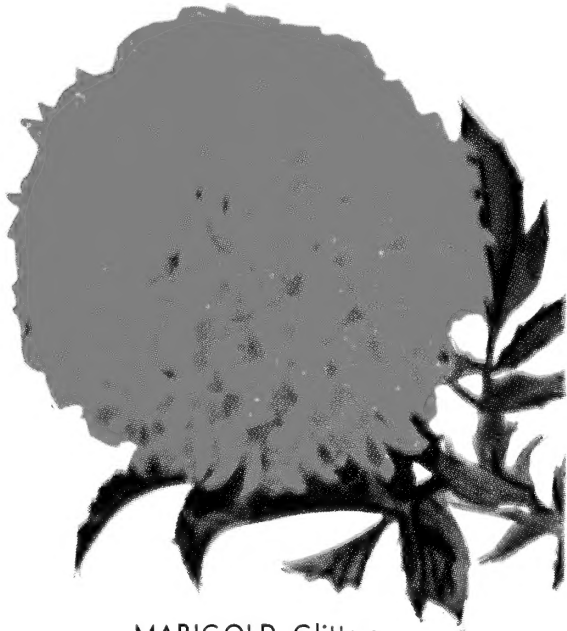
MARIGOLD, Petite



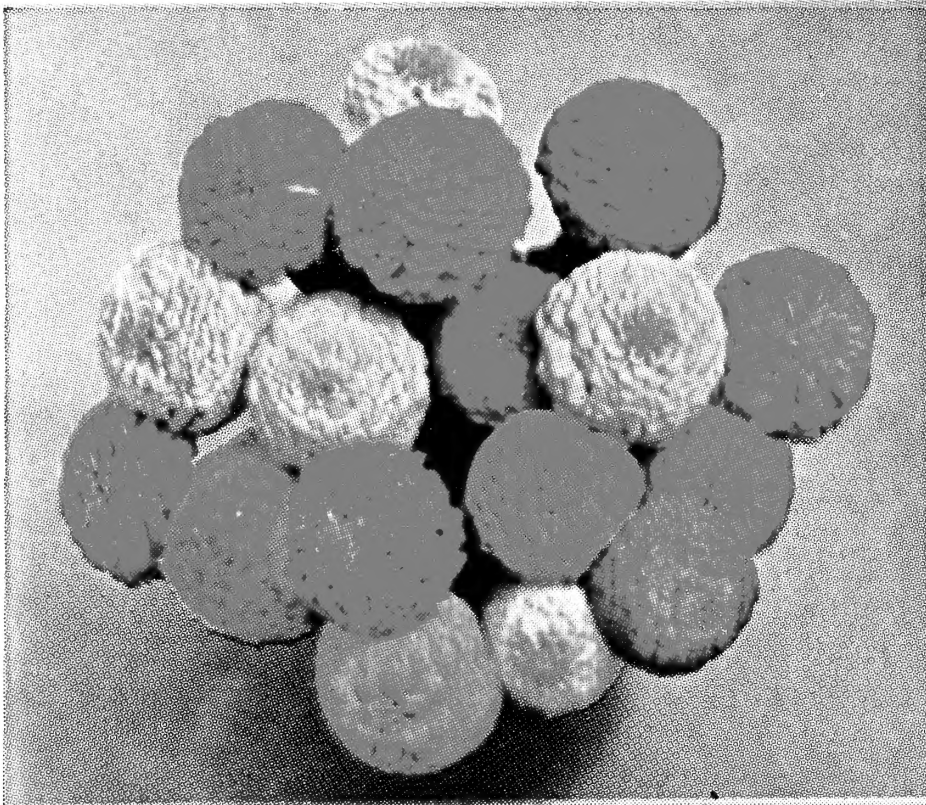
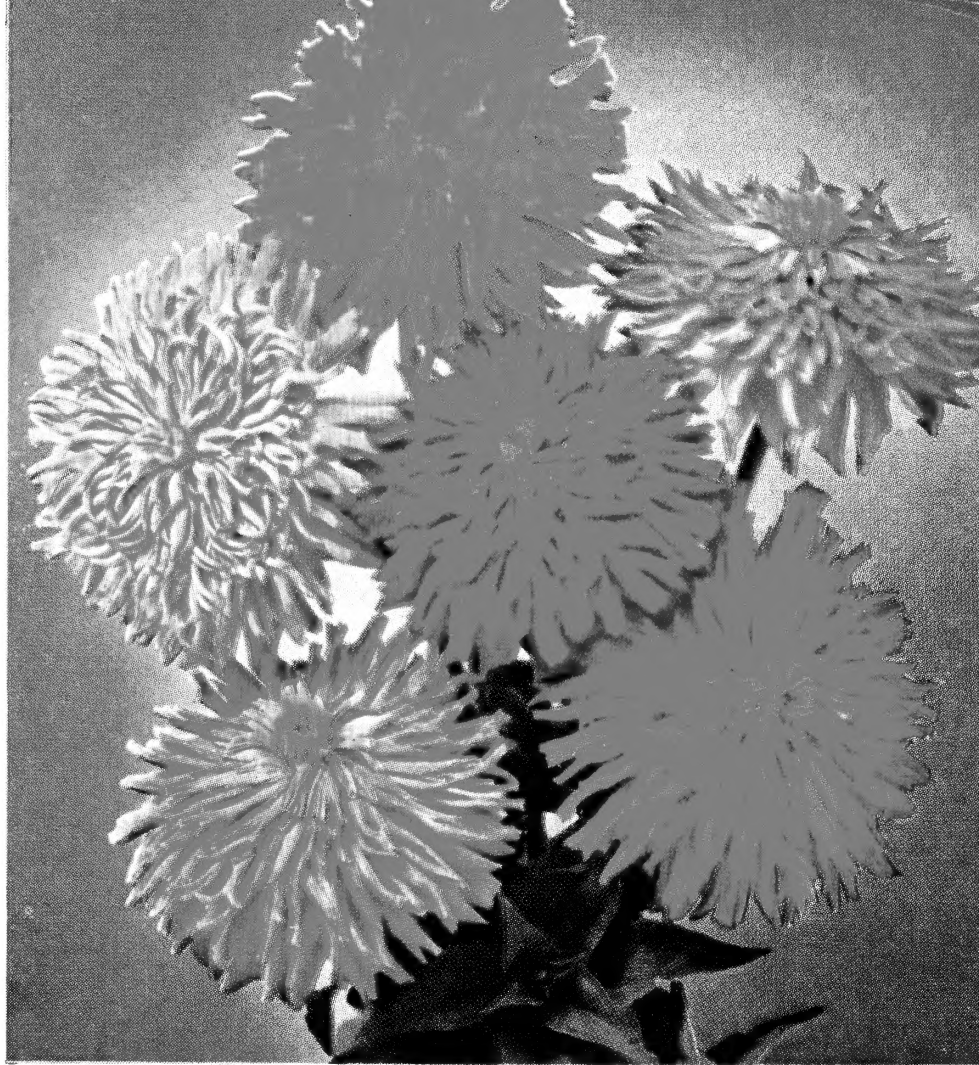
MARIGOLD, Color Magic



Sunshine and Sparkle



MARIGOLD, Glitters



ZINNIA, Cupid

Marigolds and Zinnias are really "Floral Twosomes"—they require about the same soil and climate and generally bloom about the same time—and they're both easy to grow! Using **Crackerjack Marigold** as a background with **Cupid Zinnias** in front makes a colorful display—or you could put **Peppermint Stick Zinnia** in the back and **Color Magic Marigold** in front. For larger flowers, try **Ortho Polka Zinnia** in the back and **Marigold Red Head** in the front. Try a bright garden of these two easy-to-grow flowers this summer. You'll be delighted with the results.

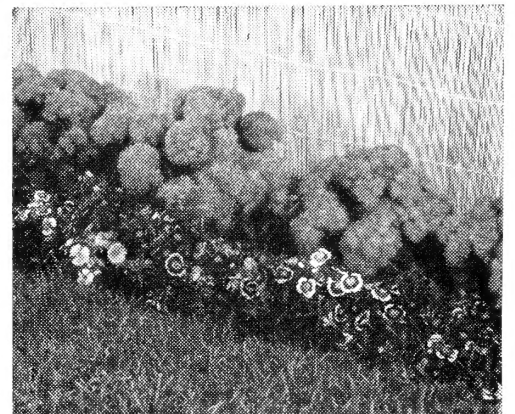
You don't have to be in a hurry to get zinnias planted and don't bother to give them much in the way of fertilizer (they just get all leafy if you do), and when you're sprinkling, skip the zinnias. Water on the foliage sometimes leads to mildew if it's humid weather. If you happen to drop the hose on the ground and let it run around the base of the plants they'll appreciate that in dry weather, for they can stand just any amount of heat if there's a bit of moisture around the roots.

We have Designs on your Garden—for the perfectionist, the and the horticulturist. ■ ■ ■ ■ ■

There are several things to consider when you plan your flower bed or border. One is getting the taller things at the back of the bed and the shorter ones at the front. Another is the timing of blooms so that all are looking their best at the same time. And finally, although colors are not supposed to clash in Nature it is a good idea to keep the color of the blooms in mind so that agreeable contrasts or harmonies are obtained.

For combinations of just two kinds of flowers you might try white *Alyssum* in the foreground with *Red Satin Petunia* in the background if you want a generally low effect, or with *Celestial Rose Petunia* if you want somewhat taller plants. Single rows of these plants are sufficient, but if your bed is a little deeper, double rows would be striking.

For a greater contrast in plant height and a more solid background against a fence or to cut off the view, you might use a dwarf blue cornflower like *Jubilee Gem* which grows only a foot tall in the foreground, planting it 2 or 3 rows deep, with the taller foliage plant *Kochia* in the background for a solid green mass of feathery foliage during the summer, turning a brilliant red in the late fall.



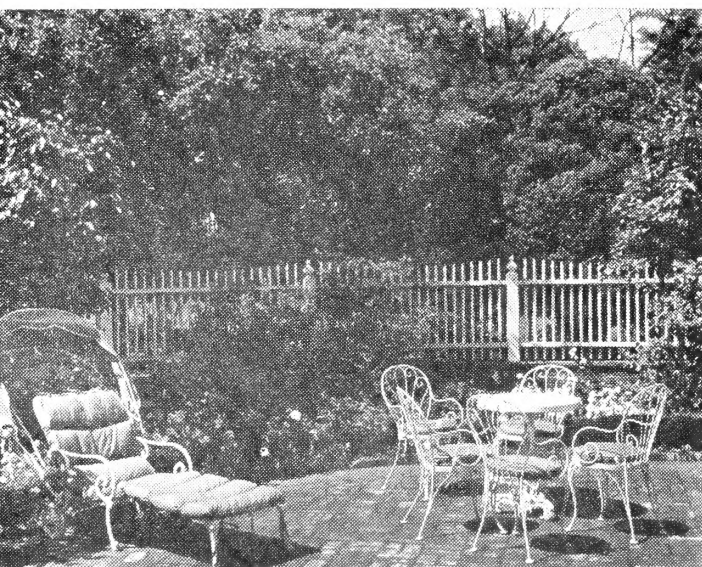
Sweet William Wee Willie with Ageratum



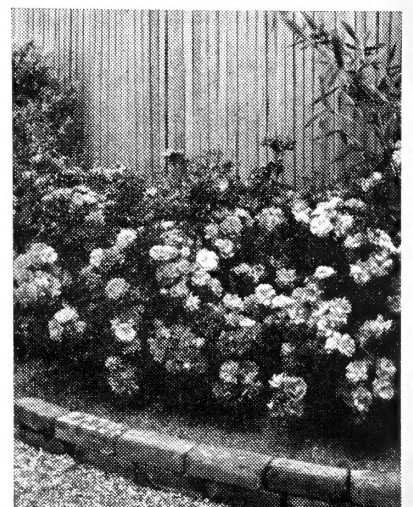
An attractive low growing border enhances the small house.



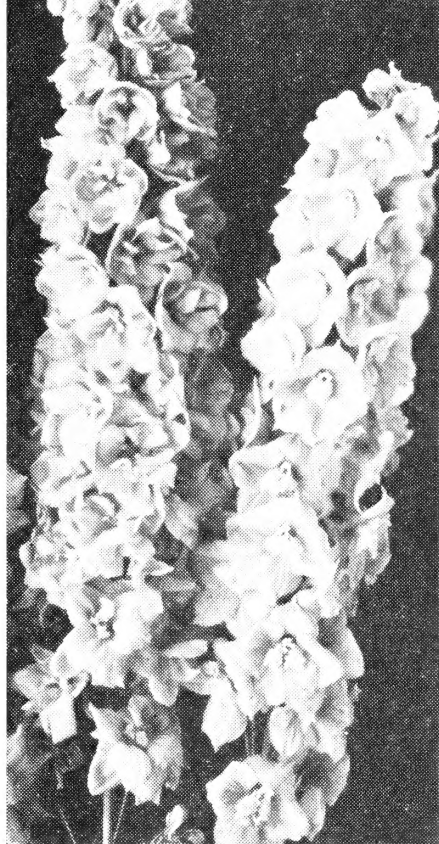
Roses are the keynote in this border planting.



The outdoor "living room" is a favorite spot.



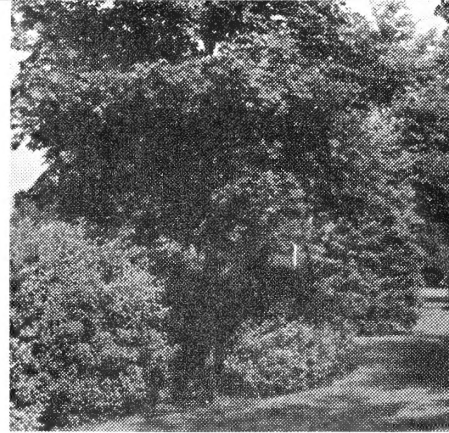
putterer,



Tall stately Hybrid Delphiniums form a graceful background.



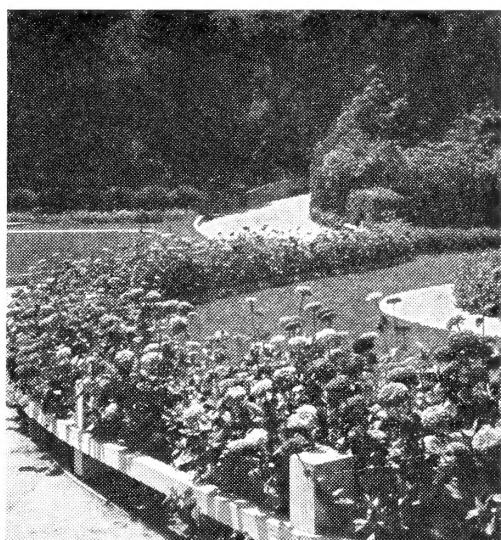
This will be a bright triangle of color at the edge of the terrace.



This border of shrubs and trees lends coolness in the summer.



Petunias form a fragrant circle around a bird bath, making an inexpensive color spot.



Zinnias make a colorful border in this sunken garden from summer to frost.

A three-step bed with a massive effect would be to plant *Persian Carpet Zinnia* in the foreground, then *Ortho Polka Zinnia* with its gaily striped flowers in the intermediate zone, and finally a background of *Tithonia Torch*. These three flowers will stand any amount of heat and produce a heavy crop of blooms both for garden display and cutting.

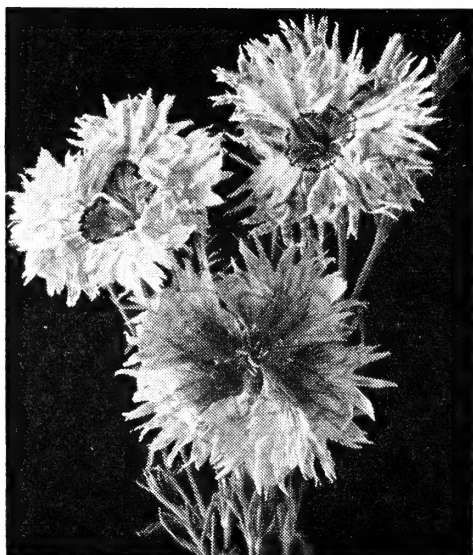
If you'd like to keep the bed low in effect and still have a stair-step design, you could use *Portulaca* (*Moss Rose*) in front, followed by a *yellow marigold* and finally *Phlox Globe Mixed*. Since none of these plants grow very large and the tallest is less than a foot high it is a good idea to plant 2 or 3 rows of each for mass effect. For sweet-scented flowers, plant *Sweet Alyssum* in front, *Carnival Petunia* in the center, and *Flowering Tobacco* (*Nicotiana*) in the back.

An airy effect and an unusual combination would be to use *Alyssum Little Gem* for the low one, *Didiscus coeruleus* (*Blue Lace Flower*) for height and *Cleome Pink Queen* for the tall plants.

We at

THE GEO. T. BROWNING CO.

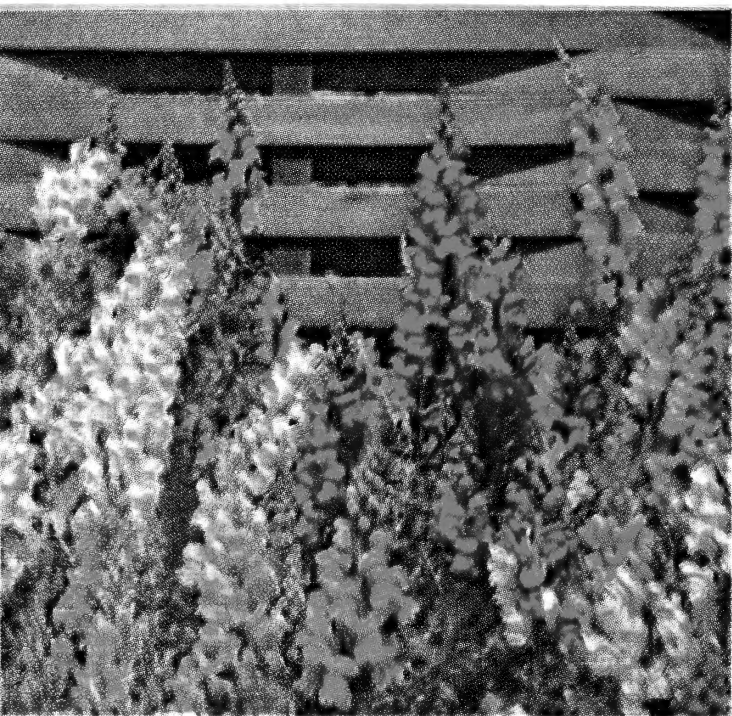
bring you the
very best.



DIANTHUS (Pinks)



SNAPDRAGON, Mardi Gras



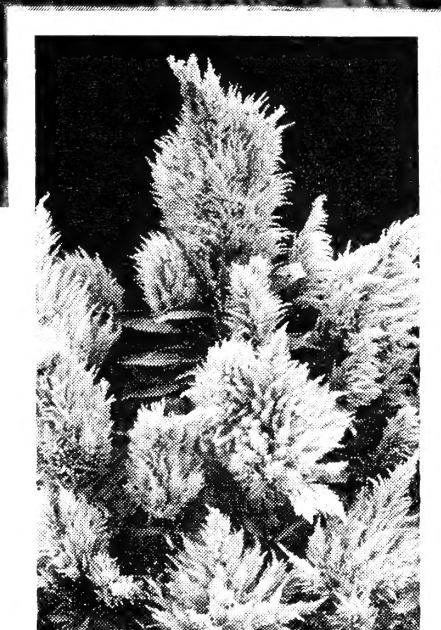
YOU are the reason we are in business! **YOUR** lawn—your garden—your love of flowers and your desire to give your family the best in home grown vegetables—are very important to us.

Your delight at the beauty of the flowers you grow—your excitement when you see the colors in the new flowers you planted—the satisfaction and downright pleasure you'll get this summer when you eat your own home grown tomatoes—when you enjoy the crispness of your own radishes—the fun you'll get seeing your family enjoy vegetables you have grown—the pride you'll get in having the best lawn in town—these are the things we want for you.

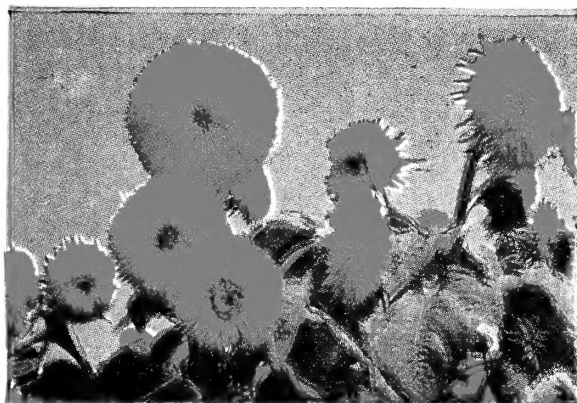
Here in our store you'll find the newest and best in flower and vegetable seeds, especially selected lawn grasses for a velvety lawn—scientific aids for successful home gardens.

We'll show you how to eliminate crab grass—how to get rid of weeds and insects—the right insecticide to use. Our selection of tools and gardening aids are chosen with you in mind. We want your gardening to be fun.

This Garden Annual is designed for you. To help you plant your garden. It'll tell you what to do when—what's new. There are garden designs carefully arranged to give you a summertime of beauty. There are planting guides showing flowers for specific purposes, height, shape of plant, germination time, etc.



CELOSIA, Plumosa



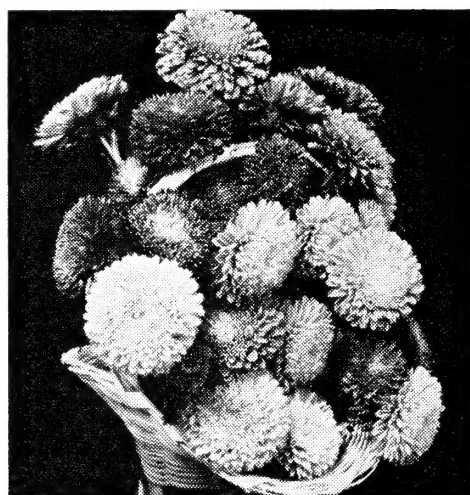
HELIANTHUS, Sungold



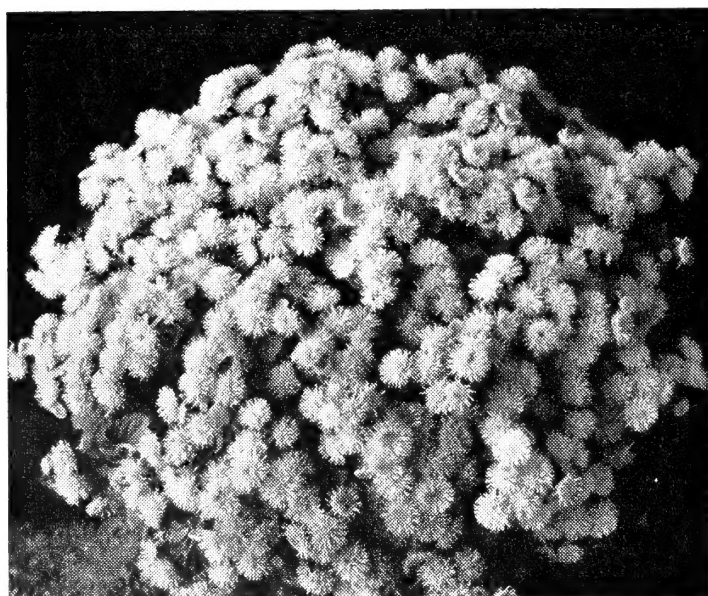
ASTER, Sunshine



An effective combination of shrubs and annuals make this pathway gay.



Powderpuff Asters. One plant of brightly colored flowers makes a beautifully arranged natural bouquet for the house.



Ageratum Midget Blue forms a delightful low growing foreground plant covered with compact azure blooms.

ANNUALS For Beauty

From among the thousands of seeds available, we have compiled a list of the very best flower varieties to give you a bright garden of color this year.

CULTURE

The Culture Number shown for each variety refers to the "How to Grow" information found on pages 38 & 39.

Ageratum

(a) Culture I, 4-9"

BLUE PERFECTION—A deep amethyst blue flower. Grows to 9 inches high.

MIDGET BLUE—Small 4-inch plants are covered with azure blooms. Compact. 25c.

Alyssum

(a) Culture II, 4-6"

CARPET OF SNOW—Easily grown dwarf annual. Fragrant snow white flowers last from early summer until frost.

PINK HEATHER—1959 All America. A soft lavender pink, about 6" tall with good spread of bloom until late September. 50c.

ROYAL CARPET—In drifts of vibrant purple color or used as a neat edging for the flower bed. 4" high, 10" across. 25c.

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)

(a) Culture I, 1 1/2-3'

Rust Proof

MARDI GRAS—Colors include white, light yellow, canary-yellow, gold, orange, copper, orange-scarlet, light pink, pink, rose-pink, brilliant rose, cream, scarlet, etc., plus bi-colors. Of extremely vigorous and uniform plant habit. Pkt. 25c.

MAXIMUM—Large 3 foot spikes, huge colorful flowers. 25c.

TETRA—Immense flowers in many fine colors. Many spikes. All shades. Pkt. 25c.

Aster

(a) Culture II, 1 1/2-2 1/2'

AMERICAN BRANCHING—Four inch double flowers of compact form.

COMET CREGO Wilt Resistant — Large colorful flowers with fluffy effect.

POWDERPUFF—Pink, azure, rose, crimson, white, scarlet and blue. Solidly made of 3-3 1/2" fully-double flowers all on top. Often 20 long-stemmed cut flowers per plant. Highly wilt-resistant. Pkt. 25c.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET—Early. Short plants. Compact double flowers. Mixed. Marvelous colors. Wilt resistant.

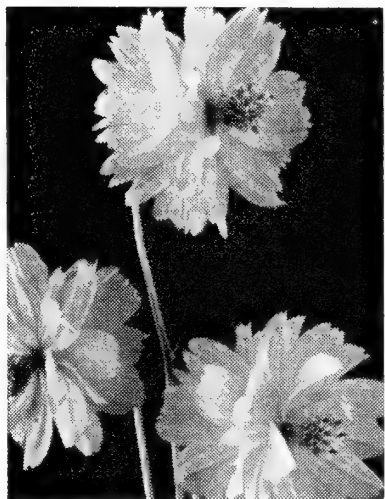
RAINBOW—An especially fine single flower for cutting and contains a range of color not to be found in other asters.

WILT RESISTANT SUPER GIANT, MIXED—An entirely new class of base branching, heavy stemmed fluffy ostrich feather flowers. 5-6" across. Pkt. 25c.



Calendula, Pacific Beauty
Lemon

Cosmos, Mandarin. Strongly
double orange flowers.



Coreopsis, Double Sunburst



Bachelor's Buttons (Centaurea, Cornflower)

(a) Culture II or IV, 3'

JUBILEE GEM—Dwarf, 1' plant. Large, frosty blue blooms. All colors. Pkt. 15c.

Balloon Vine (Love in a Puff)

(a) Culture I, 10' to 15'

A clear, free-growing vine with small white flowers, and balloon-like seeds.

Balsam (Lady Slipper)

(a) Culture II, 1 1/2-2'

CAMELLIA FLOWERED—Double flowers all summer on bushy plants.

Bells of Ireland

(a) Culture I, 24"

An interesting novelty with a long graceful stem. Both foliage and flowers are the same attractive light green color. Flowers practically cover the stem. 25c.

Calendula (Pot Marigold)

(a) Culture II or IV, 1 1/2'

PACIFIC BEAUTY—Golden flowers with drooping petals. Odorless. Pkt. 20c.

CANDYTUFT (Iberis)

(a) Culture III, 1'

WHITE HYACINTH—Large conical spikes of snowy flowers. Fine for edging. 20c.

Cardinal Climber (Imp. Cypress Vine)

(a) Culture III, 10-15'

Slender vine with bright green fernlike leaves. Red flowers. Fast grower.

Castor Bean (Ricinus)

(a) Culture III or VII, 10'

ZANZIBARENSIS—Tall, strong plant for bold effect. Large lobed bright green leaves. Excellent for backgrounds.

Celosia (Cockscomb)

(a) Culture I or II, 1-3'

FOREST FIRE—Low grower with large crested heads, as rooster combs. Pkt. 25c.

GOLDEN FLEECE—Plumes are huge and dense, on long cutting stems, dozens of them to the plant. Stands any amount of hot weather, pest and disease resistant. Will cut and come again all season. 25c.

PAMPAS PLUMES—Tall, feathery heads in new bronze and sunset shades. 25c.

TREADOR—A richer and brighter red than the earlier crimson colored cockscomb. Long blooming season, most compact, largest heads. Cristata type. 25c.

Chrysanthemum (Annual)

(a) Culture II or IV, 2'

DOUBLE MIXED—Large double flowers in many gorgeous colors. Graceful plant. Does well in light shady spot. Pkt. 20c.

Clarkia

CHOICE MIXED—Large double flowers

Cosmos

(a) Culture II or IV, 3-4'

FIESTA—Bi-color. Orange colored with scarlet longitudinal stripes. Pkt. 25c.

MANDARIN—Strongly double orange flowers and lush green foliage. 25c.

ORANGE RUFFLES—Semi-double flowers. Golden orange. Airy effect. Pkt. 25c.

RADIANCE—Beautiful, deep rose flowers have a rich crimson zone in center. 25c.

SENSATION MIXED—Huge single flowers, wavy petals, many colors. Pkt. 25c.

Cynoglossum (Chinese Forget-Me-Not)

(a) Culture II, 15"

FIRMAMENT—Hundreds of tiny indigo blue flowers. Resemble Forget-me-nots. Dwarf plants bloom all summer. Pkt. 25c.

Dianthus (Pinks)

(a) Culture I or VIII, 1'

GAIETY—Fringed petals in a wide range of flower colors and shapes.

Didiscus (Blue Lace Flower)

(a) Culture I or II, 2 1/2'

COERULEUS—An attractive annual which blooms from July until frost. Flowers are pale lavender. Good cutting flower.

Eschscholtzia (California Poppy)

(a) Culture III, 1'

Large single poppy-like flowers in many showy colors. Fern-like leaves. 25c.

Everlasting Flowers

(a) Culture II, 1 1/2-3'

MIXED—Contains such favorites as Straw-flower and Globe Amaranth. Fine for dried winter bouquets.

Four O'Clock (Mirabilis)

(a) Culture III, 2'

Bushy plants covered with flowers of red, pink, white, violet, and yellow. Flowers close in sun and open at 4 o'clock.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)

(a) Culture II, (hp) VI, 2'

DOUBLE MIXED PICTA (a)—Showy round flowers with tubular petals.

Gomphrena (Globe Amaranth)

BUDDY—A first rate bedding plant. Flowers shaped like red clover, but tighter and bright purple. 25c.

CISSY—White companion to Buddy. 25c.

Gourds, Ornamental

(a) Culture III, 12'

MIXED—Large and small kinds that will be useful for dried novelties. 15c.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)

(a) Culture I, 1 1/2-3'

ANNUAL WHITE (a)—Open, bell-shaped blooms on branching stems give airy touch to garden or bouquet.

Ribbons of Color



PETUNIA, Carnival

PETUNIA, Maytime



PETUNIAS are for everybody! They make excellent window box material and are often used as borders, and of course, they are top favorites as bedding plants.

For a cascade effect trailing over the side of the window box which produces a mass of bloom over the entire top and side, use any of the Balcony Petunias.

For a neat border, try Red Satin and for your big flower beds where the main purpose is a solid display of bloom, the F-2 Hybrid Carnival is perfect. It combines fancy flowers, most of them waved, ruffled or fringed, with a tremendous range of colors.

When selecting your location for petunias remember that most kinds like full sun. They can stand a little shade, but they are apt to get leggy under those conditions and bloom less freely. Petunias look fragile, but they will actually stand a lot of wind, so save your most sheltered spots for tall flowers that blow over easily and let the petunias face up to the wind. It's a good idea to allow for watering petunias during dry spells. They'll endure a lot of heat, but to keep the plants growing healthy they do need a steady water supply.

PETUNIA, Comanche



PETUNIA, La Paloma

PETUNIA, Fire Dance



PETUNIA, Glitters

Of all the flowers in the garden probably the most generous in the number of blooms produced in a single season is the petunia. If the plants are started early indoors you can expect a spectacular show for several months. Petunias require little or no attention and go right on with their steady display of beauty. If you want a tremendous color range and fancy flowers as well, don't miss Carnival Petunia. This one has as many as 20 different colors apparent in a good sized bed with many waved, ruffled and fringed blooms.

Helianthus (Sunflower)

(a) Culture II, 6'

SUN GOLD—Large double flowers of a brilliant golden yellow.

Hunnemannia (Mexican Tulip Poppy)

(a) Culture III, 1½'

SUNLITE—Soft yellow double poppy type flower. Bluish fine cut leaves. Pkt. 25c.

Kochia (Burning Bush or Summer Cypress)

(a) Culture III, 2½'

Compact pyramid. Needs no trimming. Bright green foliage makes neat, quick hedge. Turns bright red in fall.

LARKSPUR

WELCOME ALASKA—A mixture of red, white and blue of the supreme type of Larkspur. 25c.

Lavatera

LOVELINESS—Large bowl-shaped pink flowers shaded crimson on shrubby plants from midsummer until frost.

Linum (Flowering Flax)

(a) Culture III, (hp), VI, 1-2'

SCARLET (a)—Bright red flowers in a constant succession all summer. Pkt. 25c.

Lobelia

(a) Culture I or V, 4"

CRYSTAL PALACE—Compact border plant with myriads of tiny bright blue flowers. For all low use. Pkt. 25c.

Marigolds

(a) Culture I or II,

African

Tall Types, 2½-4'

CRACKERJACK—Full marigold range of colors, primrose, yellow, gold and orange. Turns out uniformly large, double flowers measuring 4 to 5 inches across. 25c.

Gomphrena Cissy. An edging plant with clover-shaped pure white flowers.



GLITTERS—Clear yellow. Double. Bushy with long stem. A garden favorite. 25c.

MAMMOTH MUMS—Chrysanthemum-flowered, blooms in 2½ months from seed. Deep sulphur yellow. 30 inches high. 25c.

MAN-IN-THE-MOON—The lightest of all yellow marigolds with exceptionally solid, round flower heads composed of broad, crisply ruffled, pale moon-yellow petals. Vigorous with strong stems. 25c.

REAL GOLD—Large carnation-like flowers in striking bright orange color. 25c.

Dwarf Chrysanthemum Flowered

CUPID—Mixed yellow, golden and orange. Quite early with odorless foliage. 25c.

French

Double Dwarf Types, ½-1'

COLOR MAGIC—12 inch mounds covered with variegated colored flowers. An unusual cross in French Marigolds. Flowers in combination of deep gold and red.

YELLOW PYGMY—Dwarf, compact plant covered with tiny, double orange yellow flowers. Pkt. 25c.

LEMONDROP—Clear lemon yellow of the miniature type. Profuse bloomer. Pkt. 20c.

MELODY—Foot high plants with loads of orange ball-like flowers. Pkt. 15c.

RED HEAD—Compact, with bright red, 2" blooms. Reddest of all. Pkt. 15c.

PETITE, Orange, Gold Harmony—Ideal edging plants. The little double crested flowers are all double and literally cover their plants with sheets of bloom. 25c.

Single Dwarf Types, ½-1"

NAUGHTY MARIETTA—Open 2½" flowers are rich gold with maroon at base of petals. Fine for edging. Pkt. 15c.

Mignonette (Reseda)

(a) Culture III, 1'

Low grower with tiny, white blooms that are very sweet scented.

Morning Glory (Ipomea)

(a) Culture III, V or VII, 12'

HEAVENLY BLUE—Sky-blue flowers. Flowers close in bright sun.

MIXED—Many lovely shades. Pkt. 15c.

PEARLY GATES—A shining white form of Heavenly Blue. Pkt. 20c.

SCARLETT O'HARA CLIMBING—Large velvety scarlet flowers. Very Showy. 20c.

Nasturtium

(a) Culture III or V

Dwarf or Bush Kinds 1'

CHERRY ROSE—Giant double, very sweet-scented. Rose flushed cherry. 20c.

MAHOGANY GEM—Deep velvet mahogany red double flowers. Pkt. 20c.

Tall or Vine Kinds 3-10'

GOLDEN GLEAM—Large golden flowers. Double and fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

SCARLET GLEAM—Fiery orange scarlet flowers. Double and fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

GLORIOUS GLEAM HYBRIDS—A mixture of all the Gleam colors. Pkt. 15c.

Nemophila (Baby Blue Eyes)

(a) Culture II, 6"

Many cup-shaped sky-blue flowers on low spreading plant. Pkt. 20c.

Nicotiana (Flowering Tobacco)

(a) Culture I or II, 2-3'

SENSATION—Long-tube starry flowers. Fragrant at night. White, pink.

Pansy

(a) Culture I, II or VIII, 8"

COLOR CARNIVAL—F₂ generation seed, possessing exceptionally large blooms on vigorous plants. The color range is remarkable, containing combinations of deep rich colors, predominantly red and wine shades. Pkt. 50c.

SWISS GIANTS—Large flowering strain with fine range of gorgeous colors. Best of the improved pansies. 25c.

Petunia

(a) Culture I or IV

Small Flowered, 10-14"

BALCONY—Trailing kinds for use in window boxes. White, red, rose, blue. 20c.

COMANCHE—The reddest of red petunias, richer, brighter, more uniform scarlet red. Single flowers 2½ to 2¾ inches in diameter. About 13 inches high. 50c.

ENGLISH VIOLET—A fine purple-violet color. Spreading plant. Pkt. 20c.

FIRE CHIEF—Brilliant Red. Compact, and dwarf flowers profusely. Pkt. 25c.

GLITTERS—The first real red and white bicolored introduction. It grows only 8 inches high, nana compacta type, an excellent and very showy dwarf bedder and edger. Pkt. 50c.

HYBRIDA—An F₂ blend of dwarf petunias which include the widest range of colors. The hybrid vigor of these petunias assures sturdy plants which bloom freely. Pkt. 25c.

ROSE OF HEAVEN—Best of the rose colored strains made famous by Rosy Morn. Color is slightly deeper and uniform. 20c.

SILVER MEDAL—A lovely salmon. Good size flowers on compact plants. 50c.

Large Flowered, 12-20"

BALLERINA—Bright. Deep rose fringed grandiflora type. Delicately fringed. 50c.

CARNIVAL—New strain of grandiflora Petunias that covers a much wider color range than ever before available. Large flowers produced in profusion on compact spreading plants. Very showy. Pkt. 25c.

FIRE DANCE—Exquisite new hybrid bedder, dwarf fringed grandiflora. Rich scarlet with a bold flash-light yellow throat. Pkt. 50c.

FLAMING VELVET—A velvety blood red. Best of its color. Grows profusely. 20c.



Marigold, Naughty Marietta. Beautifully marked and freely produced.



An old fashioned mixed bouquet of annuals.

Stocks, Dwarf Ten Week Chamois Buff



GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA—Huge flowers of many fine pastel tints. Pkt. 25c.

LA PALOMA—Pure white with a yellow throat, 100% grandiflora 3½ to 4 inches. Well fringed and extremely free flowering. Very uniform and vigorous, semi-dwarf and spreading which make it excellent for pot, bedding, boxes and borders. Pkt. 50c.

LITTLE GIANTS MIXED—Compact plants with medium flowers in many colors. 25c.

MAYTIME—An F₁ hybrid grandiflora fringed petunia. Light salmon pink and free flowering. Pkt. 50c.

POPCORN—Large, pure white, plain edged flowers. Early blooming, exceedingly dwarf and compact. Pkt. 50c.

PRIMA DONNA—Improved F₁ hybrid in the giant dwarf fringed grandiflora class. A bright rose-pink petunia excellent for home gardens. True large size and delightfully fringed, wavy petals on 12-inch bedding type plants. Pkt. 50c.

RED SATIN—Incredibly vivid and shining scarlet flowers. Blooms freely everywhere, and heat or sunshine will not fade the color of this F₁ hybrid. Pkt. 50c.

THEODOSIA—Large ruffled flowers of deep rose pink with golden throat. Very showy and lovely. Pkt. 25c.

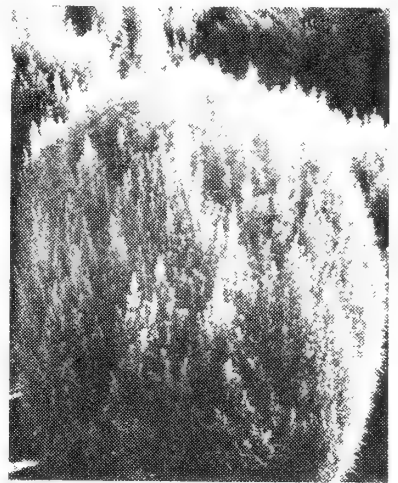
Phlox (Annual)

TWINKLE—Choice mixed colors, make a delightful bedding and edging subject. Growing only six inches high. Twinkle covers itself with a twinkling mass of star-shaped flowers. Pkt. 35c.

Poppy

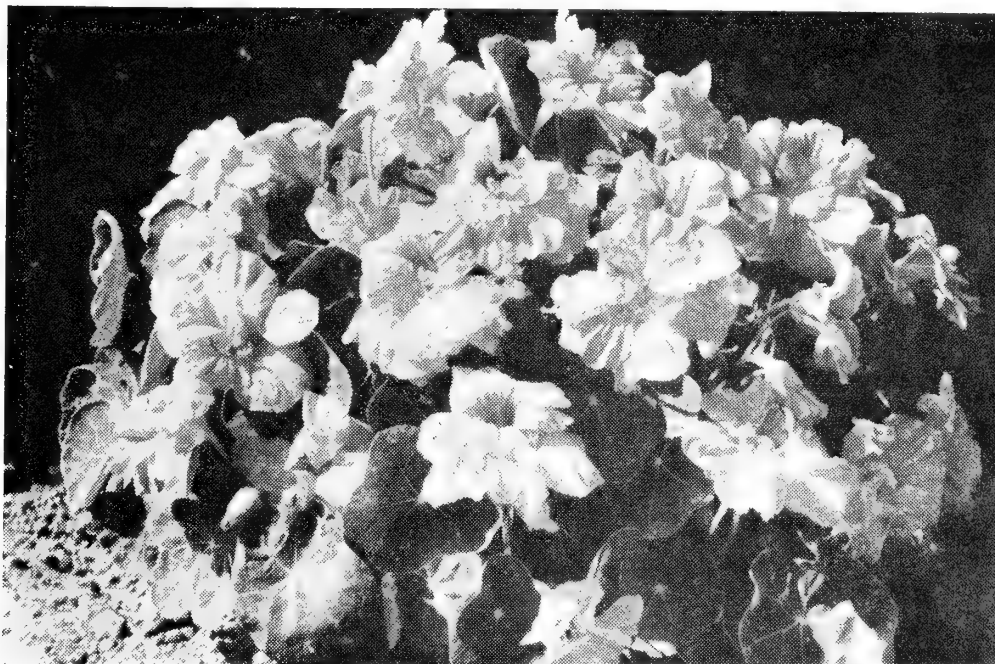
(a) Culture IV, 1½-3'

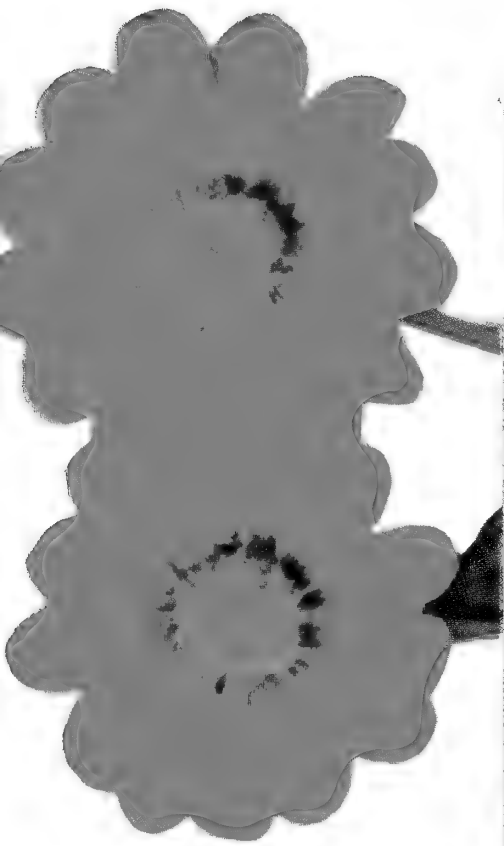
SHIRLEY, MIXED—The easily grown, lovely annual poppy. Many bright colors. Grows easily and self-sows.



For dense backgrounds or a quick hedge, try Kochia. Green in summer, turning bright red in the fall.

Nasturtium, Golden Globe was introduced as an All America Selections winner in 1936 and continues to be the world's favorite dwarf variety.



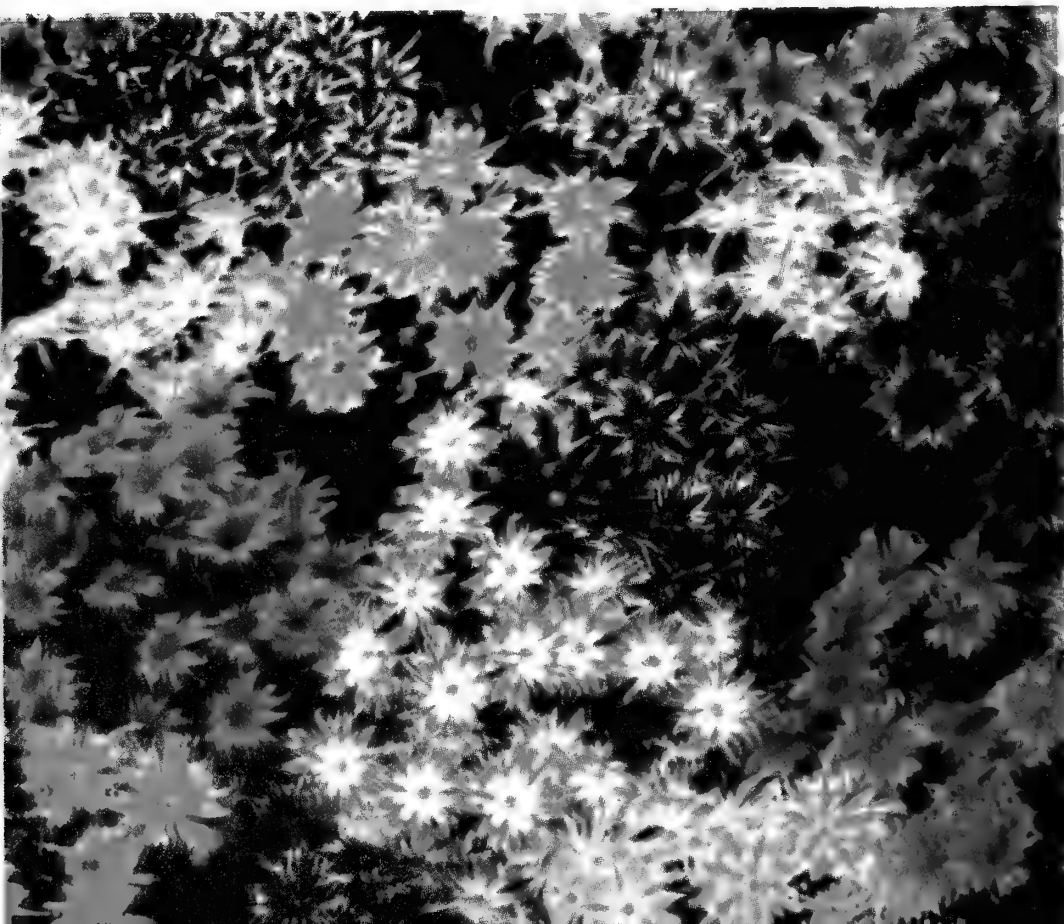


TITHONIA, Torch

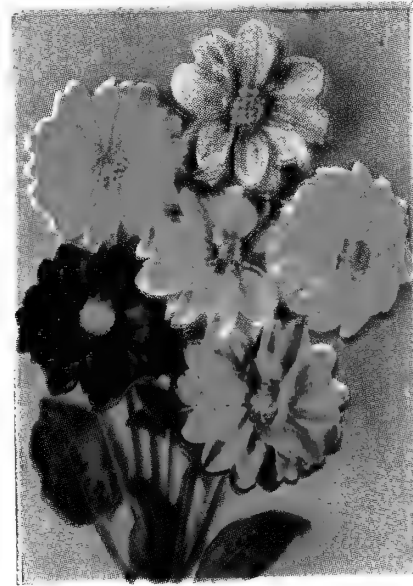


CELOSIA, Golden Fleece

PHLOX, Dwarf Annual Twinkle



Early or
Late -



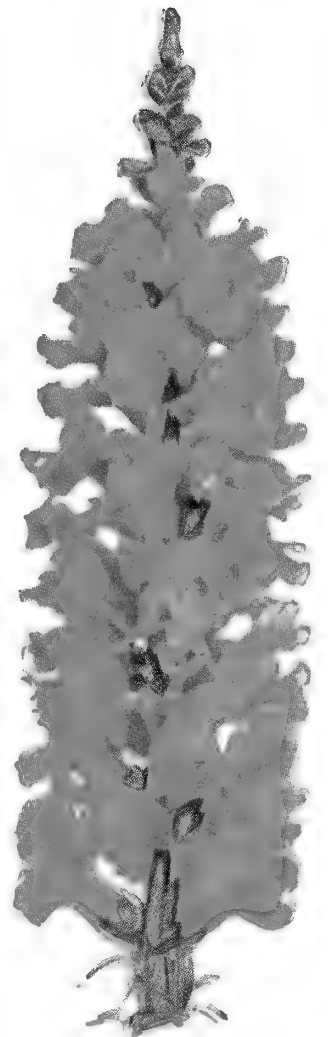
DAHLIA, Unwin's
Ideal Bedding
Mixed



CALLIOPSIS



ASTER, Powderpuff



SNAPDRAGON, Tetra



Plant a Rainbow

FROM mid-summer to frost, the most lavish displays of color and beauty in the garden come from annual flowers. You can lengthen the season of bloom and make your garden a lovely spot for months by making sure to include such quick bloomers as *alyssum* and *candytuft*, *linaria*, or *nemophila* in your planting plan (repeating *alyssum* and *candytuft* in a mid-season sowing for late fall bloom.) Most of the other flowers—*zinnias*, *French marigolds*, *snapdragons*, etc., are mid-season bloomers. So be sure to include late bloomers such as *asters*, *dahlias* from seed, *African marigolds* and *salvia*. These types stretch summer deep into fall.

One other point is good to remember. The bigger-leaved, coarser foliaged flowers like *Tithonia Torch*, *sunflower*, *amaranthus*, *hibiscus*, *hollyhock* and *giant zinnias* make a good background to the more lacy-leaved *baby's breath* and *nigella*. Or you can use masses of foliage such as produced by *Kochia*, *Burning Bush*, or *Euphorbia* (*Snow-on-the-Mountain*) as an effective background of light green for the darker leaves of the other, dwarfer plants.

With all this in mind, it's easy to plan for a riot of color until frost.

Portulaca (Moss Rose)

(a) Culture III or IV, 6"

DOUBLE MIXED—All double. Pkt. 20c.

ROCK GARDEN VARIETIES — Brilliant colors.

Salvia (Flowering Sage)

(a) Culture I, 2-3'

RED—The well-known Scarlet Sage that is a blaze of vivid scarlet in summer. 25c

ST. JOHN'S FIRE—Finest all-purpose salvia. Brilliant scarlet, blooms from mid-July until frost. Begins to flower when only a few inches high. Pkt. 35c.

Salpiglossis (Painted Tongue)

(a) Culture III, 30"

MIXED—Large petunia-like flowers of rich velvety colors, veined with gold. 25c.

Scabiosa

(a) Culture III or IV, 2'

BLUE MOON—Large double flowers of deep lavender blue. Pkt. 25c.

CORAL MOON—New coral shade. Large double flowers on firm stems. Pkt. 25c.

IMPERIAL GIANTS, MIXED—Large globe-shaped flowers in a wide range of red, white, coral rose and blue.

Giant Schizanthus (Butterfly-Flower)

(a) Culture II or IV, 1 1/2'

ANGEL WINGS—Small flowers shaped like multicolored butterflies. Delicate cut leaves. Free flowering, decorative. 25c.

Sea Lavender (Statice)

(a) Culture I, 2'

MIXED—Small tubular flowers in colorful branching spikes. Decorative. Pkt. 25c.

Snow-On-The-Mountain (Euphorbia)

(a) Culture III, 2'

Bright green foliage edged with white. Good for edging or contrast. Pkt. 25c.

Stocks (Gilliflower)

(a) Culture I or IV, 1-2'

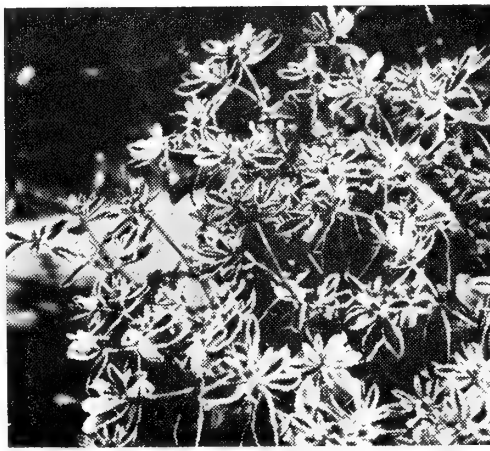
DWARF TEN WEEKS—Low growing with strong spikes. Many fine colors. 20c.

Sweet Peas

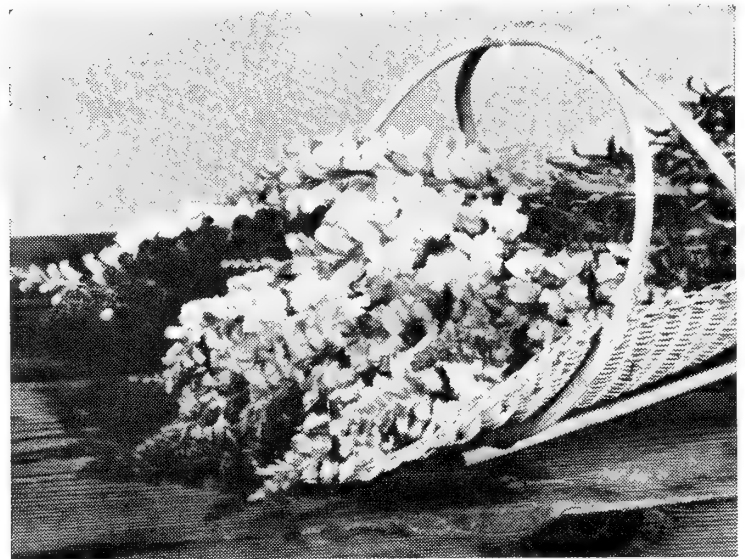
(a) Culture III, 3'

CUTHBERTSON—Fine new heat resisting strain, very early, free flowering and fragrant. Scarlet, white, rose pink, navy blue, lavender and mid-blue.

LITTLE SWEETHEART—Bred especially for the home gardener to use for borders, bedding or pot plant culture. Forms a perfect mound of flowers 8" high and wide. Flowers are of the Ruffled Spencer type in a full color range. Pkt. 35c.



Snow-on-the-Mountain



Snapdragon, Mardi Gras

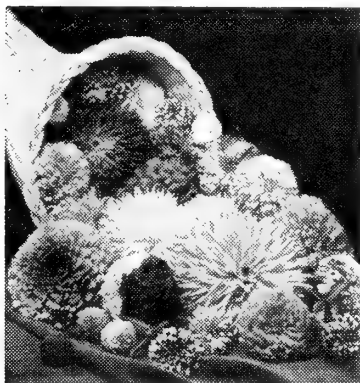
Petunia, Red Satin





Sweet Pea, Multiflora Cranberry Red

The many colorful members of the Zinnia family.



Zinnia, Pride of Dieldrin



Sweet Peas, continued

EARLY SPENCER—Large fine flowers that flower in early summer. The standard ones for outdoor use. Colors mixed.

Sweet Sultan

(a) Culture II or IV, 2½'

MIXED—Lovely colorful thistle shaped flowers. Easily grown. 25c.

Tithonia

(Golden Flower of the Incas)

(a) Culture I, 4'

TORCH—Blooms from July until frost with quantities of long stemmed single flowers 3 to 4 inches across resembling single dahlias of intense fiery red. 25c.

Verbena

(a) Culture I, 8"

BLUE SHADES—Medium and dark blues in mammoth type. Pkt. 20c.

GRANDIFLORA MIXED—Huge flower clusters, all colors. ideal for beds.

LAVENDER GLORY—Lavender with white eye. Large clusters. Fragrant. 20c.

SCARLET—Flaming scarlet heads. Brilliant in beds. Pkt. 20c.

Vinca (Periwinkle)

(a) Culture III, 15"

LITTLE PINKIE—New selection with dwarf habit of growth, half the height of regular vinca with identical rose colored flowers. 25c.

MIXED—Colorful starry flowers on glossy-leaved, bushy plants. Does well in shade and under most conditions.

Wild Flower Mixture

(a) Culture II or III, ½-3'

Old fashioned flowers in a fine mixture for all season flowering. Sow thinly and enjoy continuous flowers and delightful surprises. These are not wild flowers of the fields but a selection of garden flowers which will give a "wild" garden look.

Zinnia

(a) Culture I or II

Small Types, 18-2"

CUPID—Dwarf, compact little plants bearing quantities of button flowers. full color mixture.

RED RIDING HOOD—Deep scarlet flowers 1" across. Free flowering. Fine border plant of Lilliput type.

PERSIAN CARPET—Bi-colored. Rich deep tones of red and gold along with sunset shades. Medium-sized blooms on good cutting stems.

IMPROVED LILLIPUT—Lovely soft colors in the miniature strain. Fine for borders or small bouquets.

PUMILA SUNSHINE TINTS—Dwarf plants with medium flowers in a wide range of delicate, soft colors. Pkt. 15c.

TOM THUMB MIXED—Lilliput type flowers on a very dwarf plant. For low borders and miniature displays. Pkt. 15c.

(Dwarf Medium Flowered)

CUT AND COME AGAIN—Fully double, well-rounded flowers. Ideal for cutting. All colors. Pkt. 15c.

BLAZE—Giant hybrid, fiery red and orange. True to color and flowers are bigger than most zinnias. Pkt. 25c. Pkt. 25c.

PEPPERMINT STICK—Bi-colored. Basic red flowers, white or yellow stripes. 15c.



ZINNIA, Pink Lady

SUPER GIANTS—Mammoth flowers in many striking colors. Largest zinnias of all.

GOLD MEDAL FINEST MIXED—All colors, with perfect color balance. 25c.

Large Types, 2-2½'

ORTHO POLKA—A giant bloom of the Peppermint stick coloring. Colors in this bright mixture include combinations of pink and white, red and white, lavender and white, purple and white, scarlet and yellow, etc. Pkt. 25c.

PINK LADY—A bi-color with the center of the flower a strong pink. As the petal expands the pink softens to a more delicate shade and blends into a buff color with shrimp undertones. Pkt. 25c.

SUPER CROWN O'GOLD—Large well-formed flowers in rich pastel shades, each petal overlaid at the base with deep golden yellow.

SUPER GIANTS—Extremely large, deep fluffy or loose-petaled flowers in a full color mixture. 25c.

**ALL PRICES
IN THIS CATALOG
ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE
WITHOUT NOTICE**

The Most Beautiful Lawns in Town Start at Our Store

THE GEO. T. BROWNING CO.

613 Monroe St.

Toledo 4, Ohio

Lawn-Grass

STAPLES LAWN SEED MIXTURES

To our customers:

As in the past the grass seed market is not settled at the time our catalogue goes to press. We are sorry we cannot quote prices. However, we want to assure our customers as always we will have the best lawn seed mixtures at the right prices.

WEST ALLIS PARK

Your home town lawn seed. The oldest and most popular lawn seed in this community. We recommend this seed for starting new lawns.

SPECIAL LAWN MIX

A special medium priced all perennial lawn seed that can be used for new seeding or re-seeding old lawns.

MOUNT VERNON

A really fine mixture for re-seeding old lawns, containing all perennial seed with a high percentage of white clover.

Chewing Fescue

A superb grass to grow in rather shaded areas and even on fairly acid soil and under other unfavorable conditions. Plants grow low, make a dense turf. Often used for putting greens and fairways. It produces a stiff, upright leaf.

Our Special Shade Mixture

Our Shade lawn mixture is a scientifically developed blend of top quality shade enduring grasses and clovers. We believe it will produce results anywhere that grass can be made to grow.

STAR BRAND

For the lawns that will take a beating from the kids. A tough lawn cheap.

GREEN LAWN

(Containing Merion Kentucky Blue Grass)
Our Green Lawn is developed for the customer who wants a velvetgreen lawn with a minimum of care.

SHADY MIX

We have tried many mixtures of Shady Lawn seed, but have had the best results from this mixture. We believe this to be the best Shady Mixture for our community.

Merion Blue Grass

This new wonder grass is low growing, needs less frequent mowing and thrives under close mowing. It forms a dense, well-knit, hardy, deep green turf, highly resistant to crabgrass and of very fine texture. It resists disease and tolerates heat and drought.

Red Top

Good for low, wet spots. Stands wet weather, and even overflowing, better than other grasses. Does well on any good, rich soil. Often thrives where Blue Grass fails.

The only way to win a thick, lasting turf is to sow a mixture of true turf grasses suited to your own soil and climatic conditions. The only sure way to get such a mixture is to depend on a seed specialist. That's us!

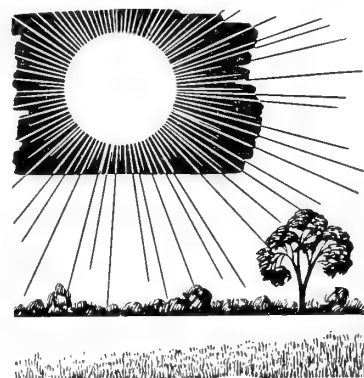
Our Finest Lawn Mixture

Our Selected lawn mixture is a combination of the finest quality seeds—which we have developed after years of experience. All the grasses in it are fine-bladed and deep-rooting. There just isn't any better combination than this for our lawns.

Other Grasses

In addition to the law grasses listed here, we can supply just about any other variety you need. We carry a complete line of all grass varieties that can be grown successfully in this part of the country.

S E E D F O R



BRIGHT SUN

Some sunny lawns require one type of seed; some need another. No single variety or mixture of varieties can take care of all situations. But whatever the need, we can supply the seed that is best suited.



White Dutch Clover

Although not a grass, White Clover is used extensively to supplement lawn grasses in mixtures. Succeeds best on moist ground

Unhulled Bermuda Grass

Best for sunny exposure and summer lawns. Makes vigorous and persistent growths, lasts for years, stands long, hot summers well and grows well in any soil not too wet. Ideal for lawns, golf courses and athletic fields. Makes a tough, even turf without clumps and recovers quickly after cutting.

Hulled Bermuda

Highest grade Bermuda. Removal of the hard, almost water-tight hull speeds germination. With proper moisture conditions, seed germinates in one to two weeks.

The only way to win a thick, lasting turf is to sow a mixture of true turf grasses suited to your own soil and climatic conditions. The only sure way to get such a mixture is to depend on a seed specialist. That's us!

HOW MUCH, OR HOW MUCH WHAT?

In most cases, properly **blended** grass mixtures are best for year round growth. Lawn mixtures contain varied proportions of **expensive** and **inexpensive** seed. The cost of your lawn seed should be determined by the **known percentage** of these proportions not by the pound of mere "lawn seed." When you buy our lawn seed mixtures the blend is right and the price is right. Whether you are planning a new lawn or rebuilding, come in and talk it over.

HOW LONG TO MOW

Mowing too close or "scalping," allows the hot summer sun to quickly "burn out" your lawn, destroying newly germinated grass which is left unprotected by shade and so weaken the plant structure that it cannot survive competition against weeds and insects. Mower cutting height should be about one and half inches. Cut when growth reaches two and a half inches. Vary the route of your cutting.

GOOD GRASS MUST BE FED

Established grass roots are notoriously heavy feeders. An early spring and late fall application of a balanced plant food plus a mid-summer stimulator will keep those grass roots busy delivering a healthy, lush, carpet of green. Apply uniformly at about 3 lbs. per 100 square feet when the grass is dry. Brush the plant food off the blades with the back of a rake; then water thoroughly.

TWO WATERING IDEAS

Watering slopes should be done by **soaking** from the top, this permits the crest to get an adequate water supply before it runs off to the bottom of the hill. Sprinkling newly seeded areas should be done with a misty spray not a stream, either by hand or with an efficient sprinkler, otherwise the seed will be displaced and gather in pools, thus ruining the even distribution of your sowing.

GRUBS CAN DO HEAVY DAMAGE

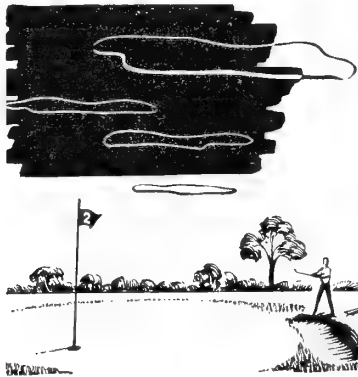
Beetle grubs feed on grass roots and are extremely destructive, once the infestation is established. Beetles lay their eggs in the round near the grass roots during the summer months. The hatch (grubs) feed and sever the grass roots during the fall.

EVERY SITUATION . .



DEEP SHADE

Wherever cool shade makes it difficult to obtain a good lawn, our special shade mixture is heartily recommended. We have chosen excellent quality, shade enduring grasses and clovers that will give you good results.

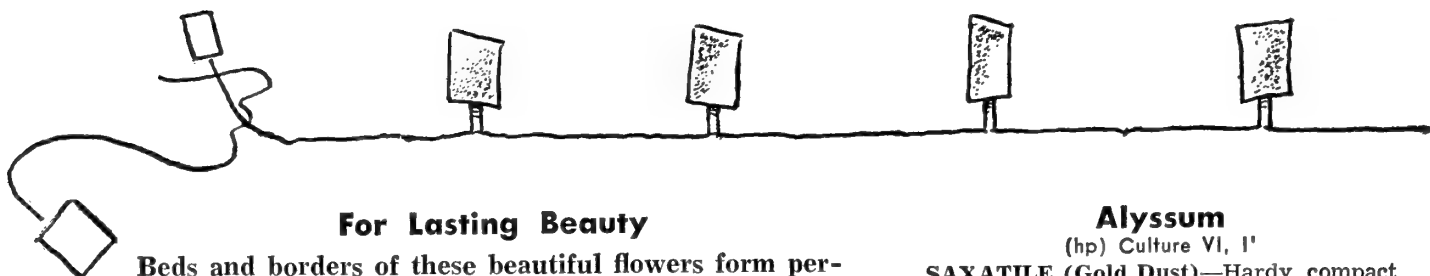


SPECIAL USES

We have just the right grass seed for every purpose. We can give you special deep-rooted grasses for the sloping lawn, the ideal grasses for planting on golf courses, parks, estates, cemeteries . . . or for just any other special use. Just tell us what you want.

PERENNIALS

new seeds in tune with



For Lasting Beauty

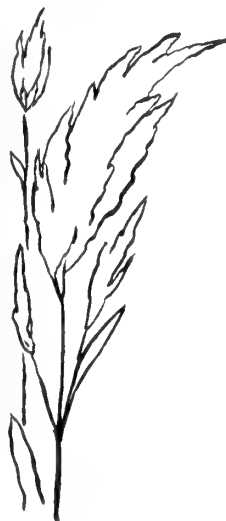
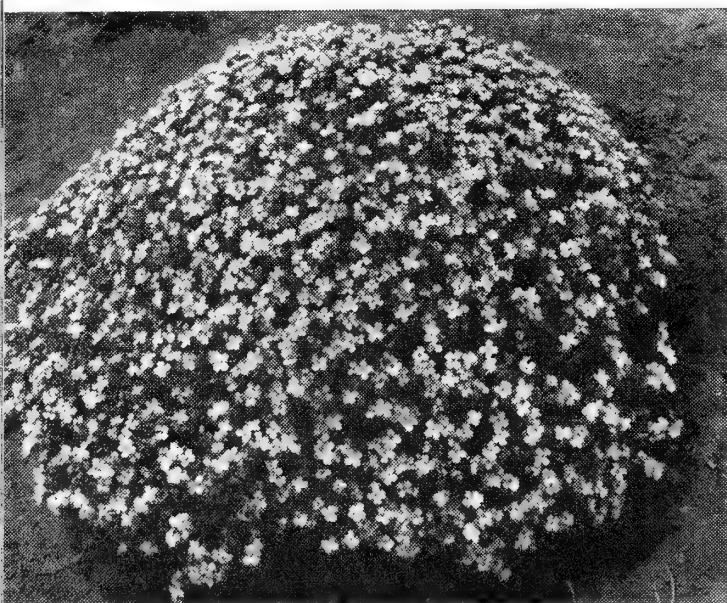
Beds and borders of these beautiful flowers form perfect backgrounds for all gardens. They are the encouragement of the beginner, returning in beauty each year and are the stay of the gardeners who work in design.

While it is possible to start the seeds in the location you intend for them in your garden, it is generally better to prepare a small nursery bed in a spot where you can give them special care as seedlings, transplanting the started plants in their permanent location in the fall early enough to give them a chance to get established before cold weather begins.

You can plant seed of perennials in midsummer or later, but it is better to sow the seed earlier. This will give the plants an opportunity to acquire greater strength for wintering over and in many cases will result in a larger number of flowers next year.

In the years to come, after the plants have grown to such a size as to be choked with their own growth, it is good practice to divide the clumps and transplant to keep them growing actively.

Aubretia, Grandiflora



Alyssum

(hp) Culture VI, 1'

SAXATILE (Gold Dust)—Hardy, compact growth. Produces golden yellow flowers.

Aquilegia (Columbine)

(hp) Culture VI, 2½'

McKANA'S GIANTS—Larger flowers and longer spurs, as well as richer and more beautiful colors than other columbines. Three feet in height and the striking terminal flowers are on wiry stems. 50c.

Arabis (Rock Cress)

(hp) Culture VI, 6"

Creeping plants with small flowers in early spring. Fine for edging. Pkt. 25c.

Armeria (Thrift) (Sea Pink)

(hp) Culture VI, 3"

Dwarf rock plants with grassy foliage and has dense globular flowerheads. 25c.

Aubrietia (Purple Rock Cress)

(hp) Culture VI, 6"

A creeper with large colorful flowers in spring. Ideal with bulbs. Purple shade.

Campanula (Canterbury Bells)

(b) Culture VIII, 2'

CUP AND SAUCER—Bell-shaped. Saucer of petals at base. Mixed colors. 25c.

SINGLE—Large bell-shaped flowers in many colors. Graceful plants. 25c.

Candytuft (Iberis)

(hp) Culture VI, 1'

PERENNIAL GIBALTARICA—Lilac-pink blooms. Needs protection in the winter. Prefers hot, dry location. 25c.

SEMPERVIRENS—The perennial white Candytuft. Most desirable perennial for borders, rock gardens. Is evergreen. 25c.

Carnation

(hp) Culture or VI, 18"

CHABAUD'S GIANTS—Large double flowers with sweet fragrance. All colors. Flower in six months. Profuse bloomers.

Coreopsis

(hp) Culture VI, 2'

SUNBURST—Large, double flowers of rich golden color. Fine for cutting. Sturdy, good grower and dependable.

the times



Dahlia

(hp) Culture I or II, 14"

UNWIN'S IDEAL BEDDING—Semi-double flowers on low bushes. Fine for beds or borders. Many colors. 25c.

Daisy, English (Bellis Perennis)

(hp) Culture VI, 8"

Low plants with colorful double daisies in early spring. Ideal flower for beds. 20c.

Delphinium (Perennial Larkspur)

(hp) Culture VI, 5'

GIANT PACIFIC HYBRIDS—World famous strain of immense double flowers on tall stems. Colorful. Blooms June. 25c.

Dianthus (Pinks)

(p) Culture I, 1'

DOUBLE AND SINGLE MIXED—Fine mixture of colorful, scented pinks.

Foxglove (Digitalis)

(b) Culture VII, 3'

PERENNIAL MONARCH MIXED (hp)—Superb daisy type flowers in shades of red and yellow. 1½ to 2 feet high. 25c.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)

PERENNIAL WHITE (hp)—Large loose clusters of small flowers give misty effect. Excellent for cutting. 1½-3 tall.

Hibiscus (Rose Mallow)

(hp) Culture VI, 4'

GIANT MIXED—Huge bell-shaped flowers in white, pink, red. Tall plant. 25c.

Hollyhock

(hp) Culture VI or VIII, 5'

DOUBLE, MIXED—Large double flowers on tall spikes. Bloom in midsummer.

Linum (Flowering Flax)

(hp) Culture VI, 6"-8"

PERENNIAL BLUE—Low bushy plant blooming from spring to midsummer. Small, clear blue flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Lupine

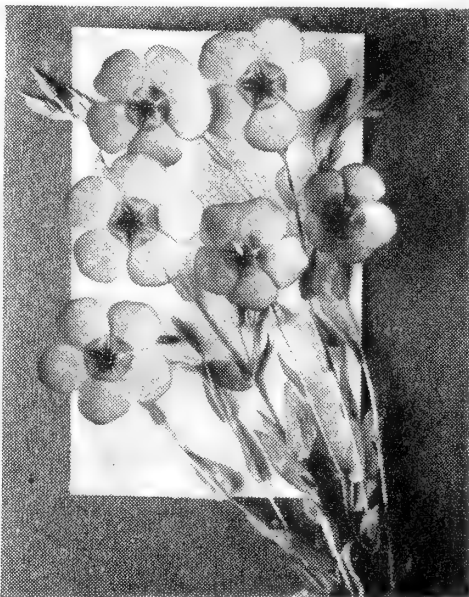
(hp) Culture III or VII, 3'

PASTEL PIXIE DWARF—More dwarf and compact. Colors include rosy-white, white, pink, lilac, blue shades, and bi-colors of these. They make a delightful pastel display in the garden. 25c.

RUSSELL'S MIXED—Finest of all the lupines. Brilliant colors in long, strong spikes symmetrical closely packed. 20c.

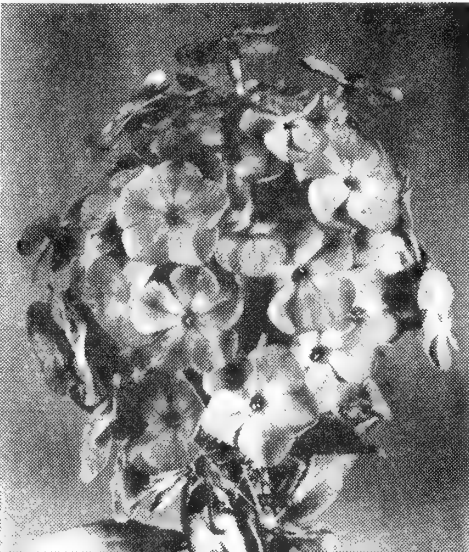


A perennial border in the spring.



Linum, Perennial Blue

Phlox, Gigantea Art Shades



Phlox

(hp) Culture VI, 8-12"

DWARF MIXED—The finest large flowered Dwarf Phlox. The shades are clear and soft. Blue, Pink and White. Pkt. 25c.

GIGANTEA ART SHADES—A strain with flowers 1½" in diameter, in a remarkable variety of soft color tones. Pkt. 25c.

Poppy

(hp) Culture VI, 1½-2"

ICELAND MIXED—Excellent perennial for borders, rock gardens. Large colorful, ferny foliage. Neat compact tufts. 20c.

ORIENTAL SCARLET—Huge red blooms in early summer from perennial root. Useful for bold color. Flower profusely. 20c.

Primula (Primrose)

(hp) Culture VI, 6-10"

ENGLISH PRIMROSE (Vulgaris)—Creamy yellow. 6-10" high. Pkt. 25c.

Shasta Daisy

(hp) Culture VI, 2'

ALASKA—Largest of the Shasta strains. Big, white flowers yellow centers. 25c.

Sweet William (Dianthus Barbatus)

(hp) Culture VI, 1½-2"

DOUBLE DWARF MIXED—Lovely single pinks in large flat clusters. Fine for cutting. 1½-2'. 25c.

Tritoma (Red Hot Poker)

(p) Culture VI, 3-4'

CHOICE HYBRIDS—Narrow tubular flower on tall spikes, orange red. Graceful greasy foliage. Not perennial under some conditions. For border. 25c.



Seed Corn

Our selection of seed corn is built on an intimate knowledge of the kinds that do best in this locality. We have the best kinds for our particular soil and climate.

We have the right hybrids for you! Ask about our selection . . . especially adapted to this region.

Seed Potatoes

Our certified stocks are the most economical you can plant. They reduce your hazards to a minimum and give you bigger production with fewer culls.

Selected Farm Seed

Grasses

Ky. Fescue—New all-purpose, all-location grass. Highest yielding grass for pasture-hay-silage. Grows on wet or dry, acid or alkali soil. Takes a year to establish but lasts 20 years or more.

Brome Grass—Drought defying, resistant to frost and extreme heat alike. Very early, and stays green late in fall. Produces abundant pasturage and enormous crops of high grade hay.

Kentucky Blue Grass—Excellent for pasture for all kinds of stock. Very hardy. Roots form tough sod. Requires two years to get well started, so often sown in mixtures with other grasses.

Orchard Grass — Hardy, quick-growing. Gives large yield of excellent hay. May be cut several times during season. Will grow in shady places.

Reed Canary Grass—Especially suited to swampy, over-flowed lands; but thrives on uplands where moisture is abundant. Makes splendid pasture, very early; lasts to late fall.

Red Top—Valuable for most soils. A good permanent grass. It should be grazed close. Grows successfully on alkali lands where other grasses fail.

Rye Grass, Domestic—Fast growing one-year grass. Yields abundantly and matures all in one season. Helpful as a nurse crop to other grasses.

Rye Grass, Perennial—A good pasture grass. Grows quickly and withstands drought reasonably well.

Sudan Grass—The ideal emergency hay and pasture crop for late planting. Never plant until ground is warm.

Timothy—Unsurpassed as a crop for hay. Relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. Not suitable for permanent pasture. Should not be cut too early on pastured too late in fall.

Field and Grass Seed Per Acre Hard Bushel Weight

	Lbs. per Bu.	Lbs. per Acre
Alfalfa	60	15 to 20
Barley	48	96
Brome Grass	14	15 to 20
Buckwheat	50	50
Clover, Alsike	60	8 to 10
Clover, Medium Red ..	60	10 to 12
Clover, Mammoth Red	60	8 to 12
Clover, Sweet	60	12 to 15
Clover, White	60	5 to 8
Cow Peas, broadcast ..	60	60 to 90
Flax, broadcast	56	25 to 30
Grass, Kentucky Blue ..	14	20 to 30
Grass, Orchard	14	22
Kaffir Corn, broadcast ..	56	40 to 50
Millet, for hay	50	50
Millet, for seed	50	30
Oats	32	64 to 96
Rape, broadcast	50	6 to 8
Reed's Canary Grass ..	32	4 to 6
Rye, broadcast	56	56 to 84
Sorghum, for fodder ..	50	50 to 60
Soy Beans, broadcast ..	60	30 to 45
Soy Beans, in drills ...	60	60 to 90
Sudan Grass, broadcast	40	20 to 25
Sudan, Grass, in drills	40	8 to 10
Timothy	45	10 to 12
Vetches, broadcast	60	50 to 60
Wheat	60	90

Ask for our latest
COMPLETE LIST
of varieties and prices
including many not listed
here.

Field Crops

Alfalfa—The No. 1 soil builder and restorer. We carry a full range of varieties, adapted to this territory.

Millet—An excellent food for stock and poultry. Also a good green fodder and hay plant. Chokes out weeds.

Rape, Dwarf Essex—Highly recommended for pasture for sheep, cattle and hogs. Makes splendid green feed for poultry. Plant early spring in moist soil.

Sorghums—An excellent soiling crop furnishing succulent feed for milch cows. A large yielding fodder crop. A good range of varieties.

Soy Beans—The crop of many purposes. Excellent for hay, ensilage, grain, and soil improvement. Ground soy beans are as good or better than Oil Meal for mixing with grains for dairy ration.

Vetch—A great producer for hay, pasture or silage. Good cover crop and soil builder. Needs only moderate moisture, grows in almost any soil.

Clovers

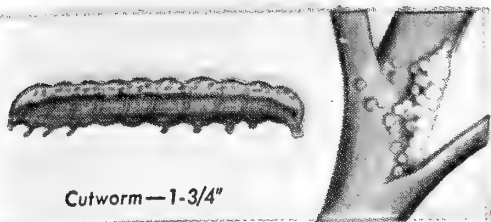
Alsike—Very hardy. Does better on moist land than other varieties of Clover. Suitable for hay or pasture. Good bee plant.

Medium Red or June—The most valuable of the clover family. Makes two crops the second year. Does not exhaust the soil but enriches it.

Mammoth Red—Also called "Pea Vine" Clover. Grows large and coarse, often used for plowing under to enrich soil..

White Dutch — A very hardy creeping clover, adapts itself to great variety of soils and climates. Good pasture for sheep or cattle; fine for bees.

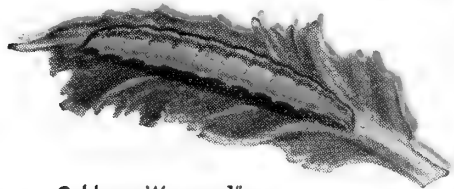
White Sweet (Biennial)—Excellent for pasture, hay and a soil improver. Drought-resistant.



Cutworm—1-3/4"



Tomato Hornworm—3" to 4"



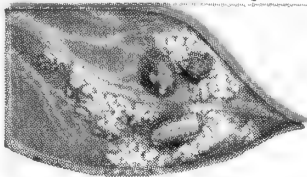
Cabbage Worm—1"



Giant Slug—4" or more



Japanese Beetle—1/2"



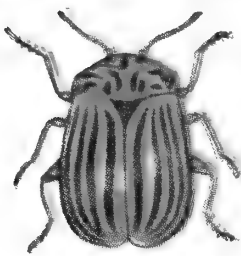
Mexican Bean Beetle—5/16"



PORTRAIT GALLERY OF GARDEN INSECTS



Asparagus Beetle—7/32"



Potato Beetle—3/8"



Potato Flea Beetle—1/16"



Bean Weevil—1/8"



Chinch Bug—3/16"



Tarnished Plant Bug—1/4"



Red Spider Mite—1/60"



Rose Chafer—3/8"



Beet Leafhopper—1/8"



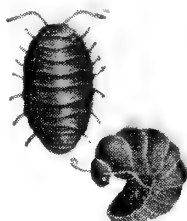
Melon Aphid—3/32"



Bean Aphid—3/32"



Squash Bug—5/8"



Sow Bug—1/2"



Mealy Bug—3/16"



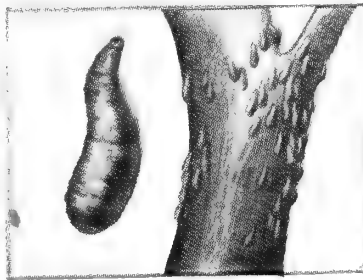
Gladiolus Thrip—1/16"



San Jose Scale



Corn Earworm—2"



Oyster-shell Scale

NEW HELP for your battle with the BUGS

Ever since the first garden was planted, the fight between gardeners and insects has gone merrily along. But nowadays that fight is growing easier, year by year. Just reasonably good strategy is all the gardener needs to win.

A New Weapon

To make the job easier, we present here a highly valuable new anti-bug weapon. This is our series of natural color portraits of the common garden enemies, at the left. For the first time in any seed catalog, these pests are fully pictured in their exact coloring, so that you can recognize them at a glance.

To Beat Them—KNOW THEM!

These unique pictures have just one purpose—to help you identify the pests in your own garden.

Once you know exactly what insect you are fighting, the job is easy. There's a proper insecticide for every one of them.

That's where our new color pictures are so extremely useful. When you have one of these life-like portraits before you, identification is easier and more certain than ever.

Ask Us for the Remedy!

To link up each bug with the insecticide that will handle him. JUST ASK US.

We know from long experience, which formula is best for each situation—and we have it on hand, ready for you. So—with this weapon at hand, let's work together. You identify them! We'll prescribe for them. And from then on, Mr. Bug will have a pretty bad time of it.

For Insecticides SEE THE SEEDSMAN!

You can buy insecticides in many types of stores. But there's only one type of store where the necessary KNOW-HOW goes along with the merchandise.

A good seedman isn't only a merchant. He's a garden doctor, always on the job to help you make your home more beautiful, more fruitful. He KNOWS all about gardening.

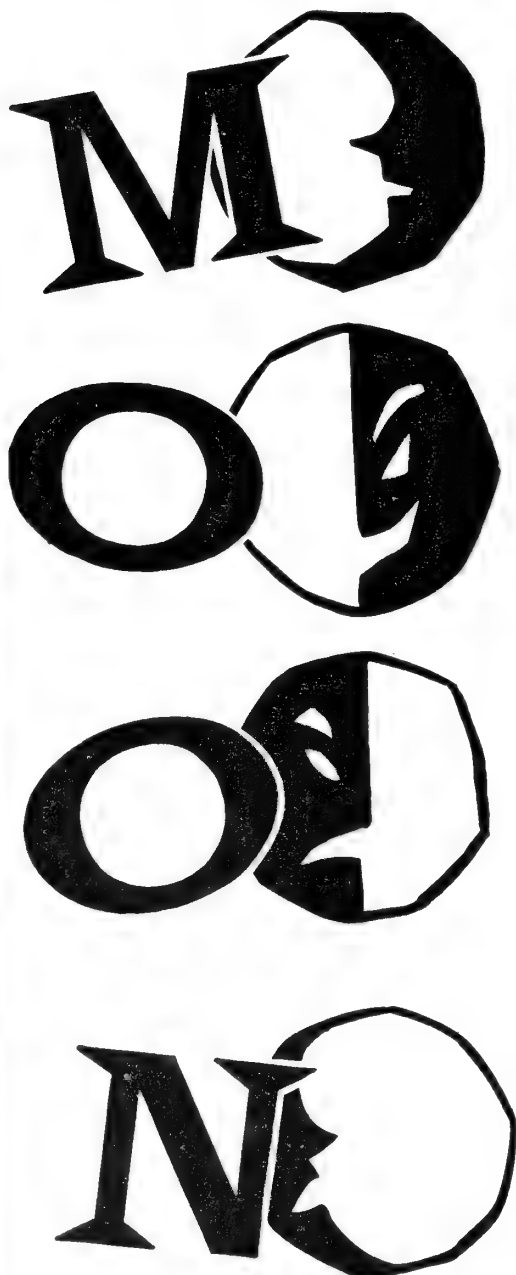
● **1st QUARTER, MOON IN-CREASING**—During 1st Quarter of Moon plant the following: Asparagus, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Corn, Cucumbers, Endive, Kohlrabi, Leeks, Lettuce, Spinach, Barley, Oats, Rye.

● **2nd QUARTER, MOON IN-CREASING**—During 2nd Quarter of Moon plant the following: Beans, Egg Plant, Melons, Peas, Peppers, Pumpkins, Squash, Tomatoes.

☾ **3rd QUARTER, MOON DECREASING**—During 3rd Quarter of Moon plant the following: Beets, Carrots, Chicory, Parsnips, Potatoes, Radishes, Rutabagas, Onions, etc.

☾ **4th QUARTER, MOON DECREASING**—In the 4th or Last Quarter of the Moon turn sod, pull weeds, and destroy noxious growths.

PLANTING BY THE



The table shows when the moon enters each sign of the Zodiac. It also shows the moon's changes.

Under each month, we show first the time at which the moon enters each SIGN (day of the month and hour of the day, **Central Standard Time**).

Signs of the Zodiac

♈ **ARIES**: Tends to dryness, barrenness. Fairly good for cultivating.

♉ **TAURUS**: Fairly productive. A good sign for planting root crops particularly potatoes and bulbs.

♊ **GEMINI**: Dry and barren. Not good for any kind of planting or transplanting. Kill noxious growths.

♋ **CANCER**: Moist, very fruitful, most productive of the Zodiac. Planting and transplanting should yield good crops. Irrigate, bud, graft, transplant.

♌ **LEO**: Most dry and barren sign. Use only to kill weeds, destroy roots.

♍ **VIRGO**: Moist but barren. Not recommended for planting or transplanting; good for cultivating.

♎ **LIBRA**: Fairly fruitful. Seed for hay, corn, fodder, etc. Produces vigorous pulp growth, reasonable amount of grain. Good for flowers.

♏ **SCORPIO**: Next to Cancer in productiveness. Irrigate but do not dig potatoes.

♐ **SAGITTARIUS**: Generally considered barren but used by many for onions, seeding for hay, destroying weeds, etc.

♑ **CAPRICORN**: Earthly, fairly productive. Similar to Taurus but drier. Bulbous flowers, potatoes, tubers, root crops.

♒ **AQUARIUS**: Somewhat barren. Good only for cultivation and extermination of pests.

♓ **PISCES**: Similar to Cancer so use for same purposes. Very productive.

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
1 ♌.9:20a	1 ♈.9:10p	1 ♈.2:34a	1 ♎.4:46p	1 ♎.5:58a	2 ♉.10:37a
3 ♏.0:40p	4 ♏.0:28a	3 ♏.6:05a	4 ♏.0:25a	3 ♏.4:21p	4 ♏.11:35p
5 ♏.2:55p	6 ♏.4:41a	5 ♏.11:17a	6 ♏.10:33a	6 ♏.4:39a	7 ♏.11:42a
7 ♏.4:51p	8 ♏.10:52a	7 ♏.6:28p	8 ♏.10:32p	8 ♏.5:34p	9 ♏.10:16p
9 ♏.7:56p	10 ♏.7:58p	10 ♏.3:54a	11 ♏.11:24a	11 ♏.5:56p	12 ♏.6:49a
12 ♏.1:45a	13 ♏.7:48a	12 ♏.3:38p	13 ♏.11:45p	13 ♏.4:36p	14 ♏.0:38p
14 ♏.11:12a	15 ♏.8:37p	15 ♏.4:31a	16 ♏.9:51a	16 ♏.0:34a	16 ♏.3:34p
16 ♏.11:33p	18 ♏.7:48a	17 ♏.4:23p	18 ♏.4:21p	18 ♏.5:05a	18 ♏.4:13p
19 ♏.0:14p	20 ♏.3:33p	20 ♏.1:19a	20 ♏.7:13p	20 ♏.6:24a	20 ♏.4:03p
21 ♏.10:43p	22 ♏.8:02p	22 ♏.6:27a	22 ♏.7:32p	22 ♏.5:50a	22 ♏.5:06p
24 ♏.6:12a	24 ♏.10:27p	24 ♏.8:26a	24 ♏.7:00p	24 ♏.5:23a	24 ♏.9:15p
26 ♏.11:12a	27 ♏.0:14a	26 ♏.8:54a	26 ♏.7:38p	26 ♏.7:10a	27 ♏.5:27a
28 ♏.2:53p		28 ♏.9:33a	28 ♏.10:59p	28 ♏.0:47p	29 ♏.5:12p
30 ♏.6:05p		30 ♏.11:52a		30 ♏.10:21p	
Changes		Changes	Changes	Changes	Changes
2 ♏.4:50a		1 ♏.8:53p			
8 ♏.11:34p	Changes	9 ♏.4:51a	7 ♏.9:29p	7 ♏.2:11p	6 ♏.5:53a
16 ♏.3:26p	7 ♏.1:22p	17 ♏.9:09a	16 ♏.1:30a	15 ♏.2:08p	13 ♏.11:18p
24 ♏.1:32p	15 ♏.1:19p	24 ♏.2:02p	22 ♏.11:13p	22 ♏.6:56a	20 ♏.2:00p
31 ♏.1:06p	23 ♏.2:54a	31 ♏.5:06a	29 ♏.2:40p	29 ♏.2:18a	27 ♏.4:17p
JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
2 ♏.6:06a	1 ♏.1:21a	2 ♏.2:28a	1 ♏.4:04p	2 ♏.4:01a	1 ♏.2:14p
4 ♏.6:01p	3 ♏.11:07a	4 ♏.6:56a	3 ♏.5:53p	4 ♏.4:05a	3 ♏.2:41p
7 ♏.4:07a	5 ♏.6:26p	6 ♏.9:53a	5 ♏.6:55p	6 ♏.6:14a	5 ♏.6:22p
9 ♏.0:14p	7 ♏.11:55p	8 ♏.0:21p	7 ♏.8:42p	8 ♏.1:38a	8 ♏.2:02a
11 ♏.6:23p	10 ♏.4:00a	10 ♏.3:06p	10 ♏.0:14a	10 ♏.8:12p	10 ♏.0:57p
13 ♏.10:31p	12 ♏.6:57a	12 ♏.6:45p	12 ♏.6:06a	13 ♏.7:04a	13 ♏.1:24a
16 ♏.0:40a	14 ♏.9:18a	14 ♏.11:57p	14 ♏.2:22p	15 ♏.7:17p	15 ♏.1:59p
18 ♏.1:41a	16 ♏.11:56a	17 ♏.7:16a	17 ♏.0:41a	18 ♏.7:57a	18 ♏.1:56a
20 ♏.3:06a	18 ♏.4:03p	19 ♏.5:15p	19 ♏.0:40p	20 ♏.8:02p	20 ♏.0:27p
22 ♏.6:41a	21 ♏.10:55p	22 ♏.5:16a	22 ♏.1:21a	23 ♏.6:07a	22 ♏.8:23p
24 ♏.1:57p	23 ♏.8:59a	24 ♏.5:46p	24 ♏.0:59p	25 ♏.0:36p	25 ♏.0:56a
27 ♏.0:44a	25 ♏.9:18p	27 ♏.4:35a	26 ♏.9:43p	27 ♏.3:17p	27 ♏.2:13a
29 ♏.1:22p	28 ♏.9:32a	29 ♏.0:03p	29 ♏.2:39a	29 ♏.3:10p	29 ♏.1:38a
	30 ♏.7:29p		31 ♏.4:13a		31 ♏.1:18a
Changes	Changes	Changes	Changes	Changes	Changes
5 ♏.8:00p	4 ♏.8:34a	2 ♏.7:55p	2 ♏.6:31a		
13 ♏.6:02a	11 ♏.11:08a	9 ♏.4:08p	8 ♏.10:27p	7 ♏.7:25a	6 ♏.8:18p
19 ♏.9:33p	18 ♏.6:50a	16 ♏.6:51p	16 ♏.10:07a	15 ♏.3:42a	14 ♏.10:49p
27 ♏.8:23a	28 ♏.2:02a	24 ♏.8:18p	24 ♏.2:16p	23 ♏.7:02a	22 ♏.9:22p
			31 ♏.4:41p	30 ♏.2:46a	29 ♏.1:09p



Weeds are grass robbers since their root systems thrust laterally through the grass roots and steal moisture and valuable mineral salts needed by your lawn to insure hardy growth. Some weeds send out runners on the surface which take root, form new plants and proceed to take food from the grass, stunting it, shading newly germinated grass and ultimately discouraging growth. Tap roots, the central roots, are weed storage plants from which the lateral root system draws its reserve strength. Some weeds can be killed by merely spraying weed killing chemicals on the leaves; others require chemical injection at the tap root. Modern chemical weed killers are selective and formulated to do a specific job.

Successful weed removal means getting them early—before the flowering stage, go after them in the spring or early summer. Weeds should be two or more inches high before spraying however, otherwise the leaf is not broad enough to fully absorb the chemical and the tap root will revitalize them.

Dandelions can be easily controlled with our selected weed killers. Their root systems are comparatively simple and being a medium-broad leaved plant the chemical has freedom to work quickly and effectively.

Tell us the weed you are going after, and we'll prescribe the remedy!

CRABGRASS—Annual. Spreads by seeds. Mow often at 1½ inches. Hand pick young seedlings. Feed lawn heavily in the fall.

BROAD LEAVED PLANTAIN—Perennial. Use hormone-type weed killer in late summer or drop acid or gasoline in the centers of rosettes.

YELLOW FOXTAIL—Annual. Must be cultivated frequently. Use chemical weed killer.

DANDELION—Annual spread by seeds and from the crown. Cut below crowns any time of the year. Drop gasoline in the centers of rosettes. Spray with hormone-type weed killer.

LAWN PENNYWORTH—Perennial. Seeds are distributed by lawnmower and rake. Must be dug out and ground reseeded or sodded.

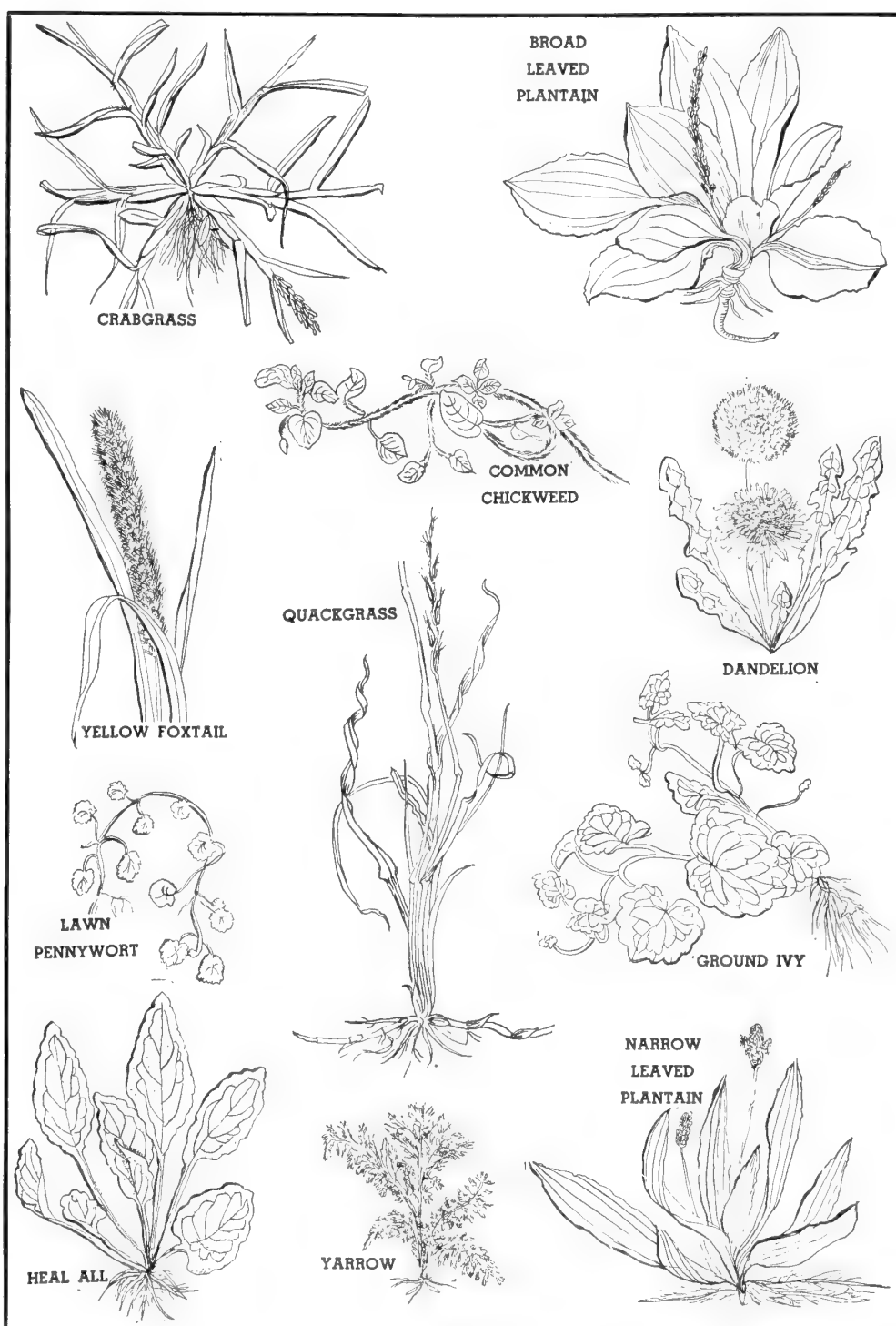
QUACK GRASS—Perennial. Spreads by creeping, jointed rootstalks. Smother with mulch or remove all visible shoots three times a week as long as they show.

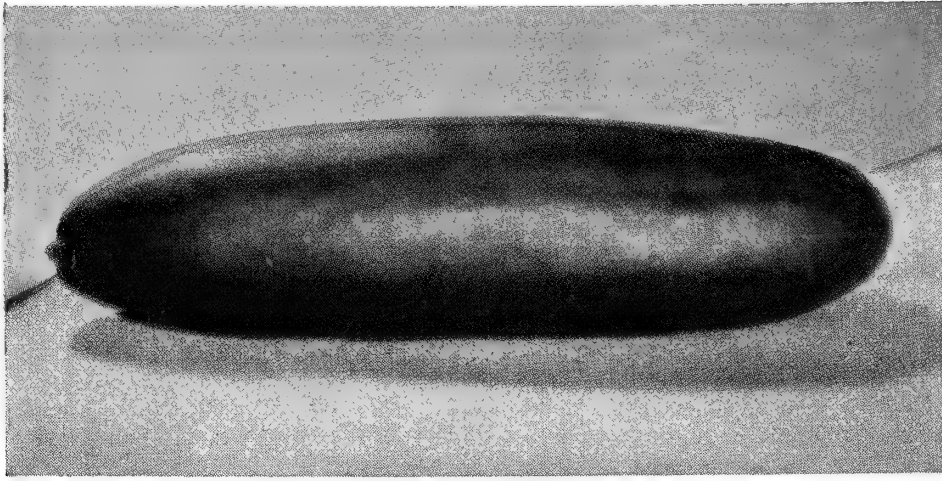
GROUND IVY—Perennial. Dig out or spray with a sodium chlorate solution.

HEAL-ALL—Perennial, especially bad in shady lawns. Roots at nodes and spreads by seeds. Cut out by hand or spray with hormone-type weed killer after bluegrass is dormant.

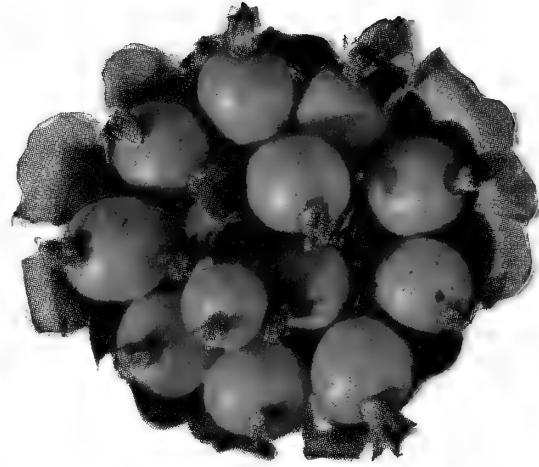
YARROW—Perennial. Cut back repeatedly or dig out. Spray lawn with sulphate of iron.

NARROW LEAVED PLANTAIN—Perennial. Prolific seeder. Cut off tops, pierce a hole in the crown of the root and apply a few drops of carbolic acid or sodium chlorate.





CUCUMBER, Smoothie



RADISH, Champion

PROFITS from your own vegetable plot are not measured in money alone. The whole family shares in them, the pay-off being better appetites and consequently improved health. Gardeners, young and old, enjoy all-season tan in the cultivation of a small garden, with all the benefits which come from an abundance of Vitamin D.

The work of caring for a vegetable garden is not difficult. After the ground has been spaded, no task involves more muscle than sweeping the floor. Modern methods of cultivating stir the soil not deeper than one inch. Adequate fertilization increases yield and quality, so that a small area gives a big harvest.

Experiments have demonstrated that all the vegetables needed by a family can be grown, in soil of average fertility, in less time than it takes to shop for them, and of higher quality than could be purchased.

Heaviest yield can be obtained from the vegetables of which we eat the leaves. These include the "greens" which are cooked, and the salad leaves, which are eaten raw. These are the "green, leafy foods" which are so rich in vitamins.

Next in food production are vegetables of which we eat the roots, stems, or seed pods. Beets, carrots, parsnips, broccoli, snap beans, turnps and onions all give heavy yields and are rich in calorie value, vitamins and minerals.

Tomatoes should be grown in every garden, pruned and staked preferably, so they take up no more soil space than carrots, yet yield abundantly over a long season. Cucumbers, melons and pole lima beans are all good crops for training on a garden fence, where they yield well.

Whatever your garden plans, come and see us and we'll help you make the best selections from our supplies of fresh seed chosen for our own climate and soil.



SQUASH,

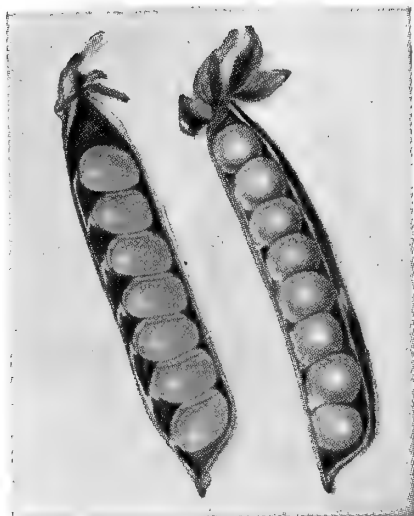
PEPPER
Pimento



THE GEO. T. BROWNING CO.

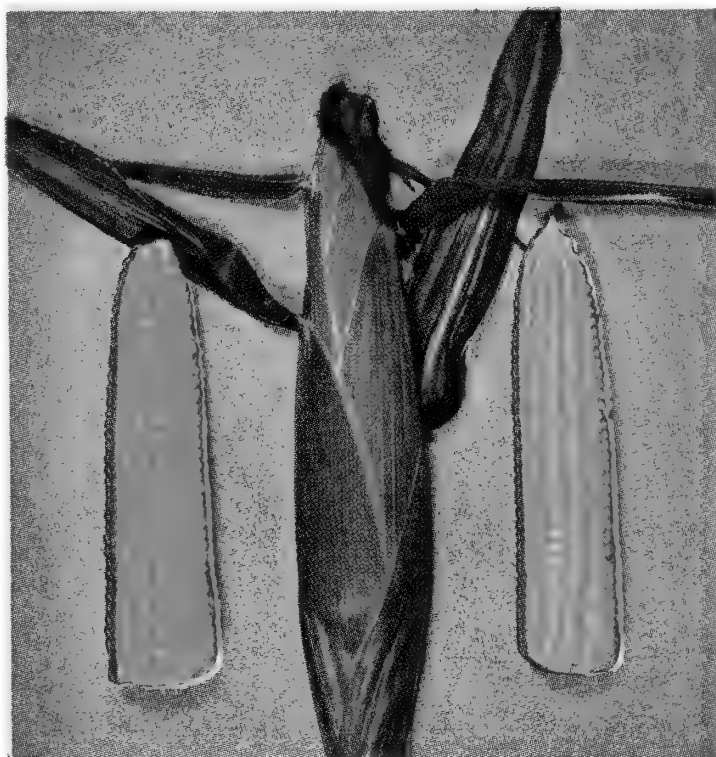
613 Monroe St.

Toledo 4, Ohio

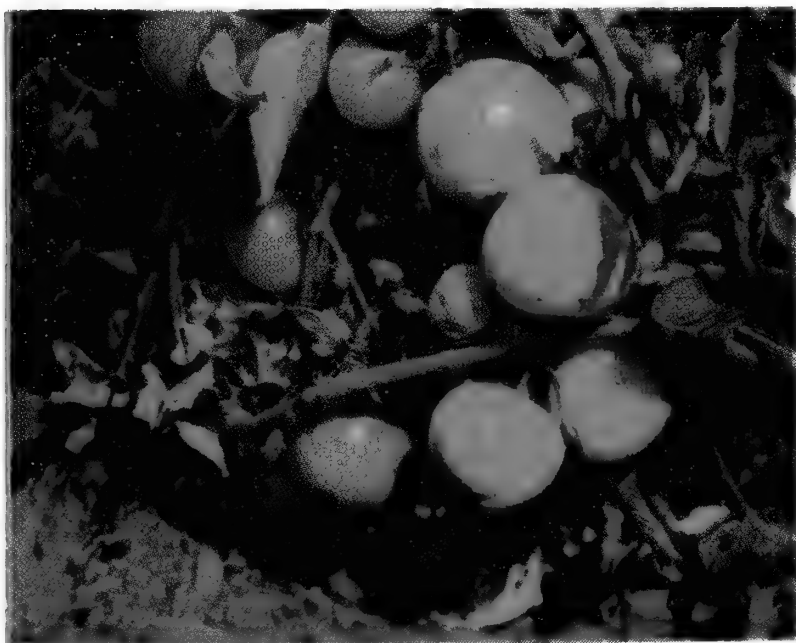


PEAS, Little Marvel, Thos. Laxton

From among all the thousand of available varieties, we have selected those which will produce the best quality and the greatest yields in the gardens of our territory. We offer you this compact selection as a safe, sound base for your plans.



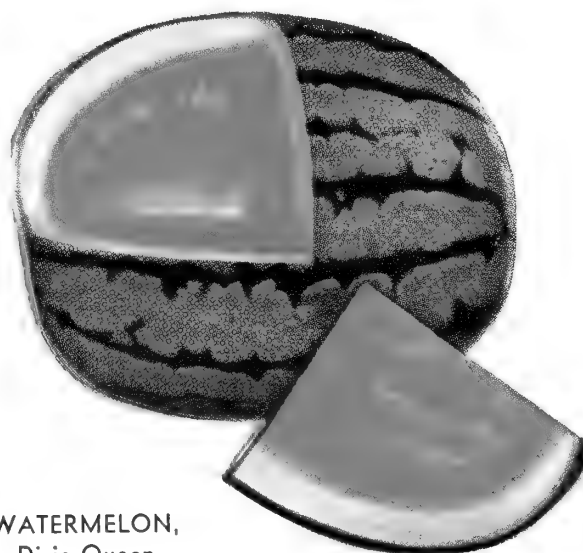
CORN, Earliest Market King



TOMATO, Homestead 24

A standard red, uniform Asgrow selection from the original Homestead. The plants are large with a heavy foliage cover, setting fruits well at high temperatures. Fruits are medium large, slightly flattened globe, relatively free from cracking and meaty and firm.

MUSKMELON
Golden Delight



WATERMELON,
Dixie Queen

Asparagus

A hardy perennial; will bear over 20-year period if properly cared for. We recommend purchase of ASPARAGUS ROOTS rather than seeds, as roots produce crop 2 years earlier. If seed is used, sow thinly in drills in early Spring. Cover to $\frac{1}{2}$ " depth. Soak seed 24 hrs. before planting. Sow in loose, rich, moist soil after weather warms up. Thin to stand 6" apart. When a year old and in early spring transplant to well enriched beds in permanent position, 24" apart, in rows 20" apart. Set in hole so that crown is 8" below surface, but only cover tips with 3" of soil. As plants grow, fill in until level. Don't cut first year.

MARY WASHINGTON (fr)—Highly rust resistant. Heavy yielder, producing early large shoots of rich, dark green color with tightly closed tips. 20c.

Beans

Sow in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ ' to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ' apart. Plant seed $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to 2" deep and 3" to 4" apart. Do not plant until weather is warm and settled. Press soil around seeds. Thin young plants to about 6" apart. Keep cultivated until plants blossom. DO NOT CULTIVATE when blossoms are at prime or when plants are wet with dew. Make plantings every two weeks for supplies throughout season.

Green Podded, Dwarf or Bush

BOUNTIFUL (fr)—48 days. The earliest flat pod variety used extensively by home and market gardeners. Pods are flat, clear light green, stringless and tender. 15c.

GREENCROP—Grows stringless, upright about 24 inches high and puts on a heavy, early concentrated set of very long, large, flat, straight wide dark green pods, white seed. 25c.

PEARLGREEN—Pods are round, quite straight, green and firm. A vigorous, productive plant with white seeds. Pkt. 25c.

GARDENGREEN — All-America Bronze Medal 1959—An improved "Tendergreen" of excellent bean flavor and quality and a good snapper. Bright dark green of the stringless and fiberless type. Mosaic resistant and a heavy yielder. Pkt. 20c.

Wax Podded, Dwarf or Bush

CHEROKEE—50 days. Vigorous, prolific, uniform with long, straight and meaty golden yellow oval pods. 25c.

CHOCTAW—High yielding, mosaic resistant, drought and heat tolerant and sets pods even under high temperatures. 25c.

Beans, Lima

HENDERSON'S BUSH (fr) — 65 days. Most widely used of the baby lima beans for home and market gardens. Productive, high quality, disease resistant. 15c.

Beans (Pole)

In warm ground, set poles 4' to 8' long slanting a bit to the north in rows 4' apart. (Extending north and south the poles will be 3' apart in the row.) Plant 5 to 8 beans about 1" deep around each pole. When growth is sufficient thin to four plants.

KENTUCKY WONDER (fr)—65 days. The leading pole bean, the best known and

most widely used. Prized for its flavor, both in snap and green shelled stage. Kept picked, they will bear all season. 20c.

Lima (Pole)

KING OF THE GARDEN (fr)—88 days. Outstanding pole lima for heavy production and climbing ability. Numerous large pods filled with 5 to 6 large beans of excellent quality. 20c.

Beets

Deep, rich sandy loam produces finest beets. As soon as ground can be worked sow in drills 18" apart and press soil firmly over seed. Each "seed" is a fruit with several true seeds. No matter how thinly beets are sown, they will need thinning. Make three sowings, one early, one three weeks later and one 60 days before fall. When tops are 3" to 6" tall pull them and use for cooked greens. Continue this until roots stand 6" apart.

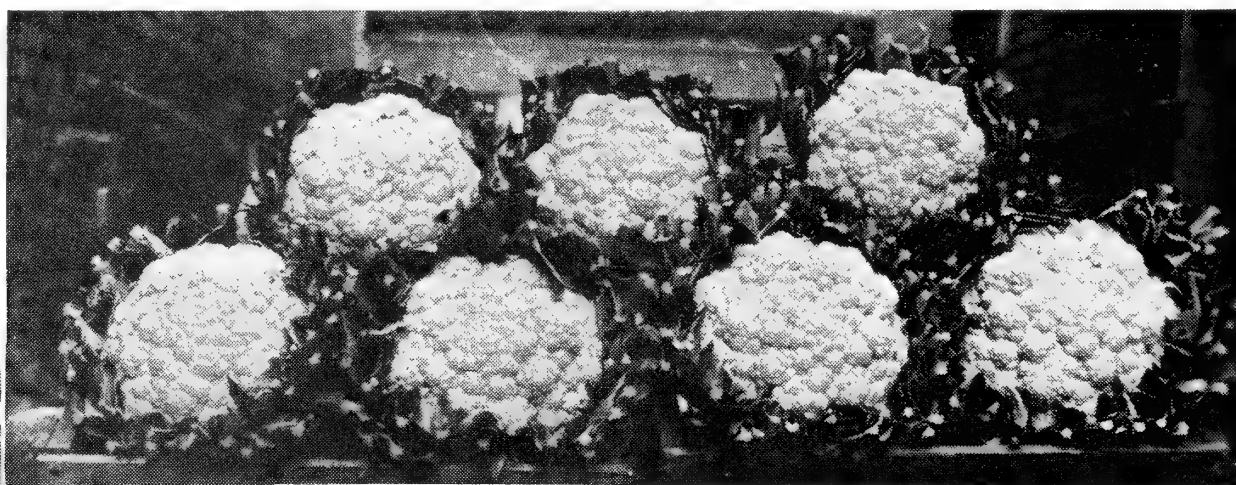
DETROIT PERFECTED (fr)—60 days. Standard of excellence in table beets. Smooth, globular roots of deep oxblood red. Sweet and tender.

RUBY QUEEN—A home garden beet with very short tops. Of uniform growth with luxurious red interior.

Broccoli

Plant and cultivate like cabbage and cauliflower.

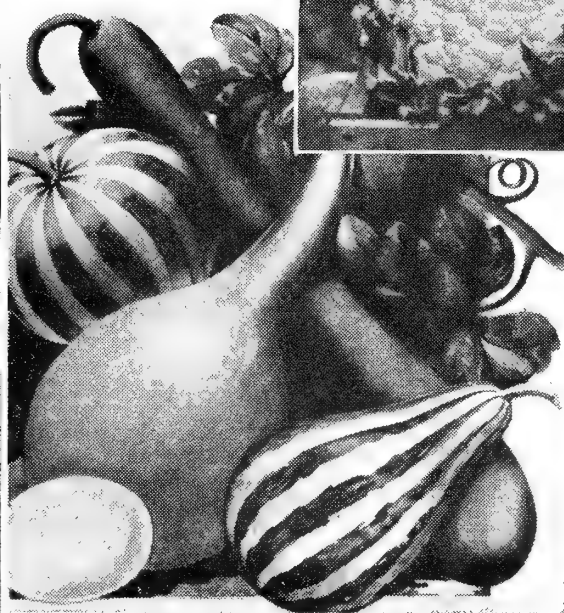
DE CICCO (fr)—70 days. An early market and freezing variety of recent introduction. The plant is tall, erect, with a fairly loose central head of yellowish green, followed by side sprouts. 20c.



Cauliflower, Early
Snowball

Ornamental
Gourds

Parsley,
Curled→



Brussels Sprouts

Easy to grow wherever conditions are favorable for late cabbage, and requires same culture. As sprouts begin to form remove lower leaves so that all nourishment sent to lower stem will be forced into the sprouts. Do not use until after heads have matured.

LONG ISLAND IMPROVED—90 days. Plant dwarf and compact, 20" tall, producing solid, round, cabbage-like balls of 1½" which mature in succession. 20c.

Cabbage

Sow seed in drills 6" apart across the bed, dropping the seed 5 to 6 to the inch. Firm soil after covering, then water thoroughly. Keep beds moist but not soaking wet. Seed germinates 3 to 8 days depending on temperature. Transplant to open ground when plants have made fourth pair of leaves. Space 12" x 24". Use plenty of good commercial fertilizer. Cultivate frequently, every 5 or 6 days until cabbages are large.

Yellows Resistant Varieties

MARION MARKET—78 days. Large, firm, round heads, used for early kraut. A development from Copenhagen Market. 7-in., 4-lb. heads. 20c.

Standard Early Varieties

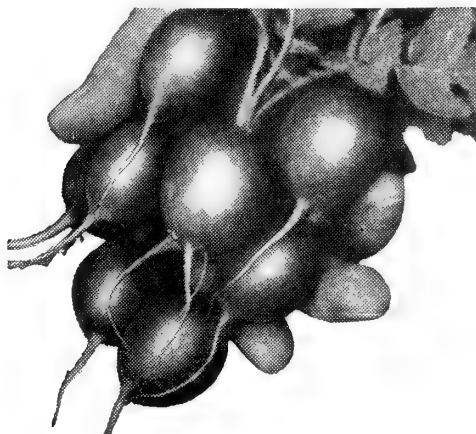
COPENHAGEN MARKET—68 days. Excellent, early short season type. Short stems, 6½ in., 3½ to 4-lb. heads.

GOLDEN ACRE—65 days. Extra early variety producing uniform well-balanced head. Weighs about 3 lbs. 20c.



Pepper, Banana

Radish, Early Scarlet Globe



Late or Winter Varieties

CHIEFTAN SAVOY—88 days. Flattened globe-shaped. Crumpled leaves. 20c.

Carrots

Use sandy loam enriched by manure the previous year, if possible; but any good land if deeply and well worked will produce a good crop. Sow seed as early as ground can be worked. Sow seed ½" to 1" deep in drills 16" to 18" apart. Press soil firmly above seed. When plants appear use cultivator or wheel hoe and thin from 2" to 6" apart, according to type. Keep cultivated.

CHANTENAY, RED CORED (fr)—70 days. Root has thick shoulder and tapers to slight stump root, 5-in. long.

DANVERS HALF LONG—75 days. Sweet, tender roots, 6 to 7-in. long tapering to a blunt point. Fine for storing.

GOLD PAK—Short, erect. Roots long, slender smooth, slightly tapered and pointed. Small indistinct cores and deep orange skin with rich orange colored flesh. Roots range from 8½ to 9¾ inches in length. Matures about two weeks earlier than Emperor Long Type.

IMPROVED EMPEROR (fr)—77 days. Fine-grained, tender. Rich orange, indistinct core. Roots taper to semi-blunt. 20c.

Cauliflower

Needs rich soil and abundant watering. Cultivate same as cabbage but protect heads from sunlight to insure the prized white curd. This is done by gathering leaves together loosely as soon as heads begin forming, and tying well at top.

EARLY SNOWBALL (fr)—55 days. Best and most widely used early variety. Medium, firm compact heads of fine flavor. 6-7 inches in diameter. 30c.

Celeriac

LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE—120 days. (Turnip rooted celery). Smooth spherical roots. 2 to 3-in. thick. 20c.

Sweet Corn

Rows should be 3' to 4' apart. Seed 12" to 18" apart in rows or hills, covering with fine soil 1" to 2" deep firmly pressed down. In hills, plant 4 to 6 grains per hill. Later thin to 2 to 3 stalks to a hill. Make several plantings at intervals of 14 days for continuous crop.

Hybrids

IOCHIEF—83 days. A yellow hybrid sweet corn with sensational qualities. Sugar sweet and tender. 20c.

MARCROSS (fr)—64 days. An early, wilt-resistant hybrid, producing deep golden yellow kernels 7 days earlier than Golden Bantam. Ears 6" to 7" long, with 12 to 14 rows of large sweet kernels.

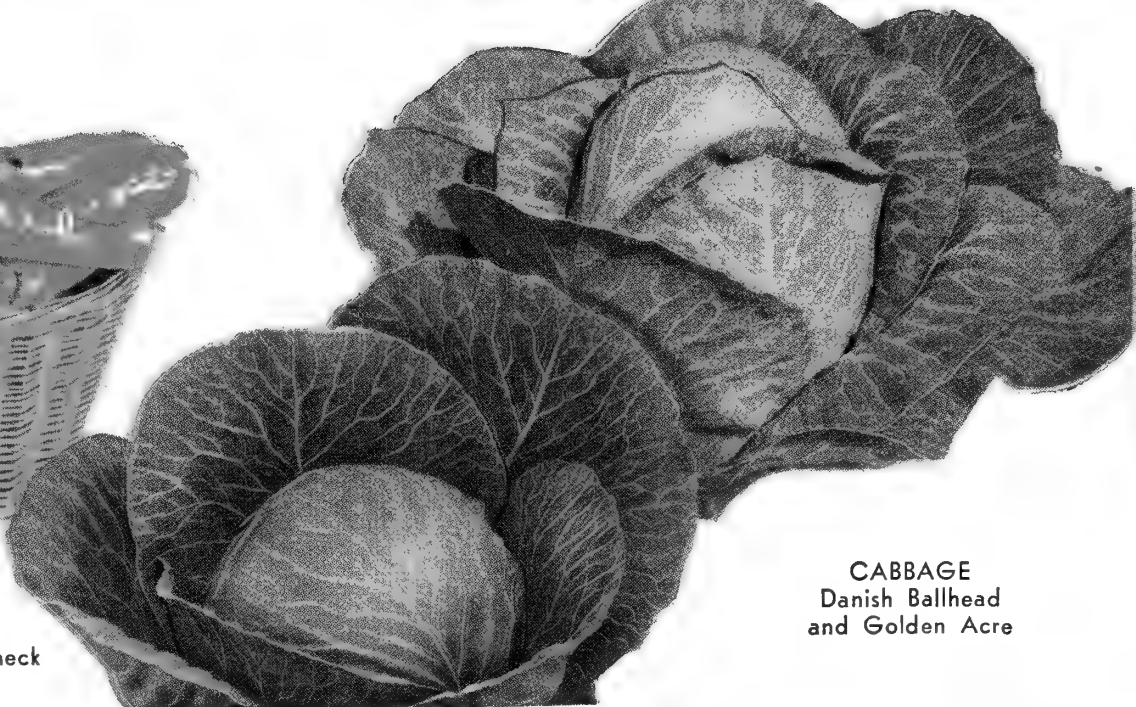
Open (Pollinated)

BANTAM EVERGREEN—(Yellow variety maturing about 10 days after the Golden Bantam and a week earlier than the Stowell's Evergreen white. As a table variety it is unexcelled.

GOLDEN BANTAM (fr)—79 days. The best and most favorably known of all the yellow varieties. Stalks often have 2 ears. Ears 8 rowed, kernels broad, with tender hull. Pkt. 20c.

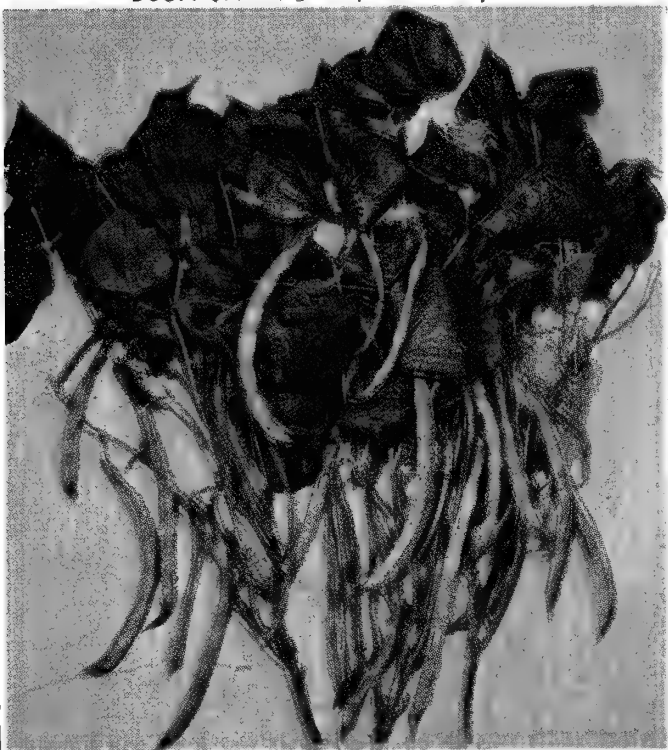


SQUASH, Early Prolific Straightneck



CABBAGE
Danish Ballhead
and Golden Acre

BUSH SNAPBEANS, Greencrop



CUCUMBER,
Long Green



ONIONS,
Sweet Spanish,
Yellow Globe

Plant Breeding Magic For String Beans

Next to tomatoes, beans are the most popular of home garden vegetables, and one of the most efficient producers of food for the space devoted to them.

Plant breeders have improved beans remarkably, first by removing the strings from "string beans" and then developing heavy yielding, top quality varieties, which resist disease and bear twice as long in the home garden as formerly.

Several of these new varieties of high merit are now available. They bear round pods, exception-

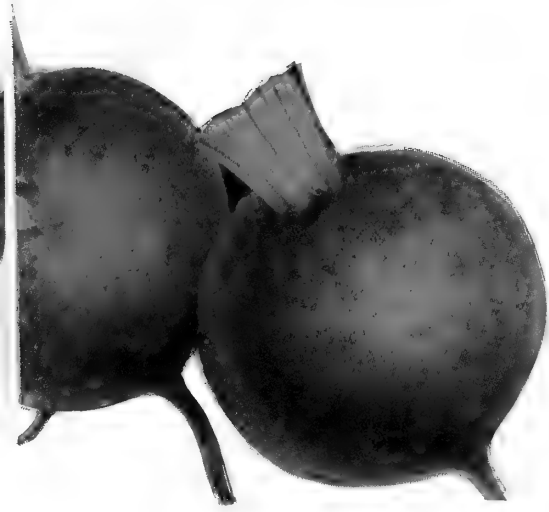
ally long, and filled with nutritious "meaty" tissue if they are picked before the seeds form. They give a large yield because they live longer, being resistant to the plant diseases which shorten the lives of the older varieties.

Just keep them picked off so no seeds can form and you will enjoy beans of such flavor and tenderness as none except the home gardeners can experience.

Never sow beans until all danger of frost is over. They are very sensitive to cold air and soil.

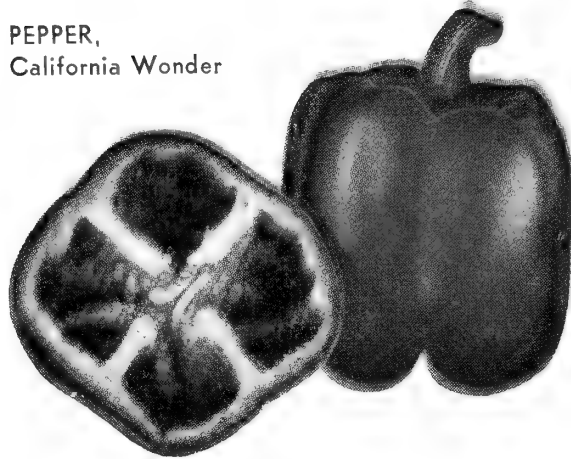
For the Best Salads—Grow Your Own!

**Early planted peas are sweet and tender
and Sun-Ripened Tomatoes Taste Better!**

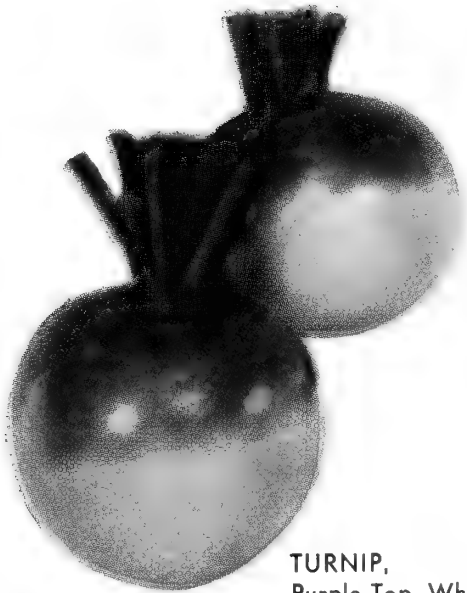


BEETS, Detroit Dark Red

PEPPER,
California Wonder

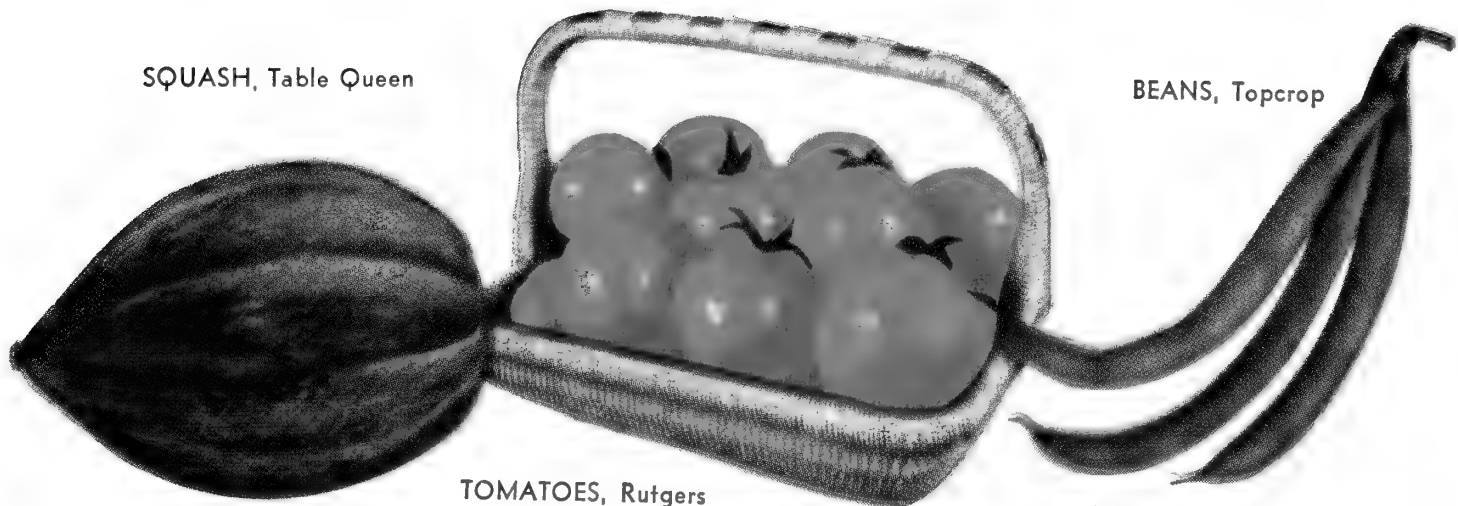


MUSKMELON, Pennsweet



TURNIP,
Purple Top, White Globe

SQUASH, Table Queen

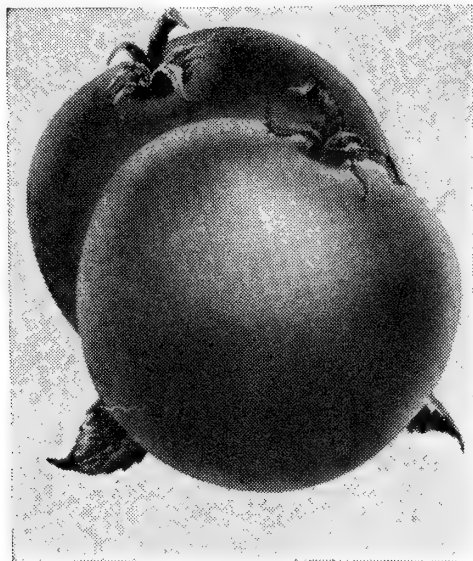


TOMATOES, Rutgers

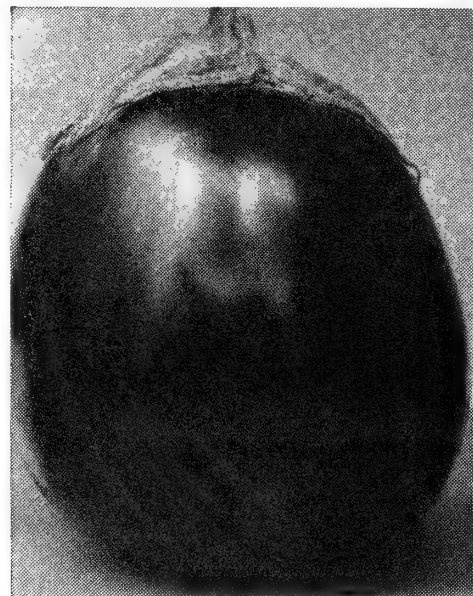
BEANS, Topcrop



Swiss Chard, Lucullus



Tomato, Rutgers



Eggplant, Black Beauty

Cucumber

Select soil fully exposed to sun and enriched thoroughly with fertilizer. Sandy soils with plenty of compost are best. Roots have difficulty on heavy soils. Plant 8 to 10 seeds in a "hill." Plant each hill about 36" apart. Cucumber vines like to stretch out, so plant rows about 4 feet apart. The old tale that melons or squash will cross pollinize with cucumbers and affect their taste if planted nearby is untrue. When vine is 6" long, thin to three strongest plants. Keep fruits picked to promote continuous fruiting. Use plenty of moisture; cucumbers are 90% water.

LONG GREEN IMPROVED—70 days. Black spined, good pickling. 10-12". 20c.

MARKETER—68 days. Fine new variety, very prolific. Attractive rich, dark green color, carried right down to blossom end. Crisp, icy white flesh 7¾-in. long.

NATIONAL PICKLING—55 days. Rich dark green. Straight and rather blunt at ends but not chunky. Best pickler. 20c.

STRAIGHT EIGHT—68 days. Unsurpassed as slicing cucumber. 2½-lb. fruits, rounded at ends, medium green. 20c.

SURE CROP HYBRID—A true hybrid Cucumber of great vigor and amazing yield. Fruits are slender and intensely dark green throughout. 8 inches. Pkt. 25c.

Eggplant

Requires continuous warm weather for best results. Seed should be started in a hotbed, as it is slow to germinate. Set plants in open ground when 2" tall and protect from hot sun when young. Be sure to keep young plants developing rapidly. Cultivate freely. To produce large fruits, remove lateral branches so as to reduce number of fruits per plant. Spray to protect from potato bugs.

NEW HAMPSHIRE HYBRID—78 days. Developed for short season areas. Round to olive shape fruits, growing low.

Kale or Borecole

Early fall or spring sowing. Either in rows or broadcast. To produce large plants have rows 2' apart and thin to 2' in rows. Leaves are best after coming of cool weather in fall.

DWARF BLUE CURLED SCOTCH—55 days. Wide spreading, fine curled blue-green plant plume-like leaves. Used as a vegetable and for ornament.

Lettuce

Keep lettuce growing rapidly for best results. A light, rich soil needed for this. Earliest varieties must be started from seed in cold-frame. As soon as open ground can be worked, transplant. For later use, sow seed in open ground as soon as weather is favorable. Thin plants in rows 4" to 8" depending on variety.

Remember that lettuce is a fast-growing, rich feeding crop. Give it plenty of water. And use your compost or well-rooted manure liberally on the lettuce row. A light sprinkling of nitrate of soda will pay, too, because lettuce thrives on lots of nitrogen.

GREAT LAKES—83 days. An outstanding Iceberg or Crisp-head type. A summer lettuce that stands heat well and is very resistant to tip burn. Heads solid. 25c.

WHITE PARIS COS or TRIANON—66 days. Medium large self-folding dark green loaf shaped heads. Greenish-white, well blanched interior.

Loose Leaf Varieties

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON—46 days. Light green, frilled and crumpled.

OAK LEAF—43 days. A popular leaf lettuce for home gardens. Rich, dark green leaves, tender and delicious. Fine resistance to hot weather. 20c.

RUBY—A beautiful salad lettuce, non-heading, very fancy, frilled and crisp loose leaf. White seeded, best red lettuce.

SALAD BOWL—44 days. Delicious bowlful of rich green leaf lettuce. 20c.

Melons

Muskmelon and Cantaloupe

Easily injured by cool weather. Before planting, spade liberal forkful of well rotted manure into each hill. Plant 8 to 10 seeds to a hill. Thin plants to four per hill after third leaf develops, and train vines in different directions. On moist ground, use shingles to hold melons off ground to prevent rotting. If grown in cool weather or where nights are cold, will not bear well and melons will have poor flavor.

HALE'S BEST—86 days. Flesh thick, deep salmon-pink, sweet and tasty. Heavily netted rind, with faint stripe. Small seed cavity. Outstanding variety, resistant to powdery mildew, 4 lbs. 20c.

HEARTS OF GOLD or IMPROVED HOODOO—94 days. Nearly round 2-lb. fruit, distinctly ribbed, deep green with fine grey netting. Thick, salmon flesh, tender sweet. A fine melon.

HONEY ROCK or SUGAR ROCK—85 days. Round, 4-lb. fruit. Gray-green skin, coarse, sparse netting. Orange-salmon, thick flesh, fine flavor. 20c.

PENNSWEET—85 days. A very early muskmelon with small size fruit. A good yielder of high quality, sweet, thick flesh. Recommended for short season areas. 20c.

Watermelon

Requires about same culture as muskmelons, except the vines need more room. Fertilize each hill liberally and cultivate thoroughly.

CONGO—90 days. Oblong, blocky dark green fruits faintly striped lighter. Resistant to Anthracnose. 25c.

KIECKLEY'S SWEET or WONDER-MELON—85 days. Large, cylindrical, dark bluish-green, with thin, tender rind. Bright red, juicy, sweet flesh, creamy-white seeds with traces of brown. 20c.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MIDGET—78 days. Icebox size, very good flavored strawberry red flesh. The best midget so far produced and recommended for short season areas. 25c.

Mustard

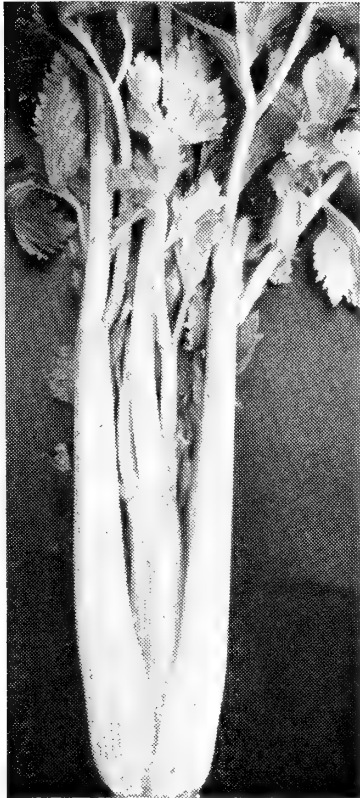
Sow as early as possible in the spring. Keep rows 6" to 12" apart and cover with soil ½" deep. You may also sow seed in autumn to raise greens.

GREEN WAVE—The longest lasting, slowest bolting, beautifully curled, mustard. Of beautiful green color and makes pungent boiled greens.

Okra or Gumbo

Sow in rows about 3" apart. Cover seeds with about 1" of fine soil firmly pressed down. Thin plants 18" to 24" apart when they reach 3" growth. Do not plant until ground is warm, as this is a tender, hot weather plant. Pick before woody fibres develop.

PERKIN'S MAMMOTH—68 days. Early and prolific. Very tender, long pods. Deep green and slightly corrugated.

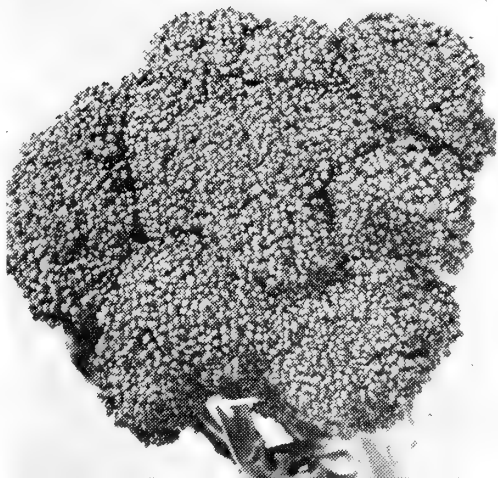


Celery, Giant Pascal



Squash, Butternut

Broccoli, De Cicco



Onions

Plant as soon as soil can be prepared. For best yield, plant on very fertile land—fall plowed, and thoroughly fertilized. When the plants are a few inches tall, thin to prevent crowding—using the plants removed as green onions. Leave 4" apart for globe-types and 6" for the big Spanish types to mature for dry onions. Latter can also be started indoors for larger bulbs and can be set out 6" apart after frost danger has passed. All onions need liberal feeding and watering. Those left to become fully ripe can be stored for winter. Cultivate and hand weed every two weeks in summer.

WHITE PORTUGAL or SILVERSKIN—100 days. Excellent flat variety. Dependable cropper, excellent for sets, for green bunching, or as a pickler.

Red Varieties

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE—110 days. Finest of all red onions. Perfectly round, good sized bulbs with thick, small necks. Skin is deep purplish-red. Strong flavored flesh, white tinged with pink. Good keeper, productive.

Onion Sets

Onion sets used instead of seeds will produce earlier crops of green onions or large bulbs. Plant set right side up and cover with garden rake; then firm the soil well over the sets.

Parsley

Does best in rich, mellow loam. Seed is slow to germinate, and is helped by soaking in warm water overnight before planting. Sow early and not too deeply. Space plants 6" apart. When curled varieties are about 3" tall, cut off leaves. The new growth will be brighter.

PARAMOUNT—70 days. The best looking, finest and most uniformly curled. Dark green leaves, tall strong stems. 20c.

Peas

Early peas need a light, warm soil; but general crop thrives best in moderately heavy soil. (Avoid fresh manure and very rich or wet, mucky soil as this produces large growth of vine at the cost of quality of the peas.) Plant seed in rows at 2" depth. Keep rows 21" to 28" apart for dwarf varieties and 28" to 42" for the taller types. Gather crop as fast as it is fit to use or new pods will cease to form and those partly advanced will cease growth.

Early and Second Variety

ALASKA—57 days. Wilt resistant. Used for canning and early home garden. Blunt, straight light-green. 3-in. pods. Pkt. 25c.

FREEZONIAN (fr)—60 days. Luscious, melting peas that retain their garden fresh sweet flavor after freezing. 3½ inch pods with 8 or 9 medium sized peas. Pkt. 20c.

THOMAS LAXTON (fr)—62 days. Medium dark green vine, 16 to 18-in. Single pods almost an inch wide and 4½ to 5-in. long with 7 to 9 large peas. 20c.

LITTLE MARVEL (fr)—62 days. Outstanding, dwarf. Fine quality, large yield. Single and double, dark green, 3-in. pods—blunt, plump, well filled with 7 to 8 medium, light green tender peak. 25c.

Later Varieties

ADLERMAN or DARK-PODDER TELEPHONE (fr)—74 days. Large podded variety of the Telephone family. Excellent for home gardens, truckers, shipping to distant markets and for freezing; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vine dark green, coarse Pods single, very broad, plump, straight, dark green, pointed; contains 8 to 10 peas. Seed large, wrinkled, light green. 25c.

Edible Podded or Sugar

TALL MELTING SUGAR—72 days. Wilt resistant. Coarse light-green vine, 54-in.

Single 4½-in. pods, broad, indented light, blunt, stringless, without fiber, fleshy. Contains 7 peas. Pkt. 20c.

Peppers

Need long growing season: start indoors 8 weeks before plants are wanted. Set plants 15" x 24" and feed liberally for bigger fruits.

Warm, mellow soil in sheltered location is best. Cultivate regularly, drawing soil up around stems. When plants are 7" to 8" tall, hoe in light dressing of commercial fertilizer. Do not plant hot peppers near sweet; they are apt to cross.

CALIFORNIA WONDER—74 days. Number one quality peppers, about 4-in. long and 3½-in. diameter, very smooth, 3 and 4 lobed, glossy green, turning bright crimson when ripe. Remarkable thick walls, tender, sweet. 20c.

PIMENTO or PERFECTION—79 days. Best of the medium sized sweet peppers. Excellent for stuffing. Smooth, heart-shaped, about 3-in. long. 25c.

LONG SLIM CAYENNE—70 days. The hot favorite. For canning, picking, drying. Pungent flavored fruit, tapering. 20c.

Pumpkin

Plant in middle of spring among corn; or in hills 8' apart each way. Drop 4 seeds to a hill. If planted in hills, cultivate the same as melons and cucumbers. For winter use gather before frost (leave stem 3" to 4" long) store in warm, dry place.

CONNECTICUT FIELD—120 days. Large fruit with flat ends, 15 to 25-lbs. and up to 15-in. Surface, slightly ribbed, deep orange. Thick flesh, orange-yellow, sweet.

SMALL SUGAR or NEW ENGLAND PIE—115 days. Desirable for pie or general use. Round, flat end fruit, deep orange. Thick, yellow-orange flesh.

Radish

Soil should be light, quick and rich to insure rapid growth. Slow growth makes the flavor too strong. Sow as early as ground can be worked. Make successive sowings up to hot weather.

CHAMPION—King sized edition of the popular and useful Cherry Belle. May be started early and its longstanding advantage makes it an all-purpose, beautiful crisp radish. 25c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—25 days. Roots thicker toward bottom. 1½-in. long by ½ to ¾-in. Dull scarlet, white-tipped.

ICICLE—27 days. Tapering roots 5 to 5½-in. White, mild flesh.

Spinach

Plant seed in very rich soil in rows spaced 14" to 18" apart. Keep plants thinned out from 3" to 6" apart in the row. (Seed may also be sown broadcast.) Sown in fall for winter use and spring for early use.

AMERICA—45 days. The best long-standing, heat-resisting, heavy-yielding, savoy-leaved spinach. 6 to 8 inches high and spreads 10 to 12 inches.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY, LONG STANDING (fr)—44 days. A few days later than regular Bloomsdale Savoy. Holds from 12 to 14 days longer.

GIANT NOBEL—43 days, large, vigorous, spreading plant, slow to form seed stalks. Heavy yielder. Large, thick smooth, deep green leaves. 20c.

NEW ZEALAND—65 days. Thrives in dry hot weather. Can be picked repeatedly all season. Not a true spinach, but similar when cooked.

Squash

Follow same planting and culture as for melons and cucumbers. Plant summer varieties 6 or 8 seeds in hill 3" to 4" apart each way and winter squash 8" apart. Plants bear longer if squash is picked off as soon as it is ready for use.

Summer Varieties

BLACK BEAUTY—Earliest, most prolific bush Zucchini. Grows 2 to 3 feet high in open bush form with a single semi-erect stem.

EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK (fr)—50 days. Earlier, smaller, and more productive than Giant Summer Straightneck, and more uniform. Brilliant yellow. Fine for home or market. 20c.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—52 days. Pale green fruits changing to creamy white. Milk-white delicious flesh.

Fall and Winter Varieties

BUTTERNUT—80 days. Dry sweet yellow flesh of superb texture and excellent flavor. Has only a small seed cavity. Is tasty baked or boiled. Easy grown. 20c.

TABLE QUEEN or DES MOINES or ACORN (fr)—Acorn-shaped, green, deeply furrowed flesh rich yellow, dry, mealy, delicious. Convenient size for baking. 25c.

Turnip

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—55 days. Large, sweet tops. Smooth, globe-shaped roots, purple-red above, white below. Sweet tender, crisp, white flesh.

Tomato

Do best in sandy, well pulverized loam. Sow seed in hotbed or indoors. When plants are about 2" high, set out 3 apart, in boxes or pots—later transplant into the garden. Or keep in flats until weather is warm and settled, and then set plants out directly into the garden. Water around the roots of the plants when setting them out if ground is dry. Cultivate frequently until plants shade the ground. Remove all but the two or three strongest branches. Study methods of stacking and training vines and adopt the one best suited to your situation.

BEEFSTEAK—96 days. Rich scarlet-red, extra large fruits, more or less ribbed. Juicy, solid, with rich subacid flavor. One of the best for home use. 25c.

EARLIANA—64 days. Open, spreading medium small vines. Red fruits run to medium size. Thick, smooth fruit. 20c.

MARGLOBE—75 days. Moderately productive, with heavy foliage. Vigorous and resistant to wilt and rust. Fruits medium large, nearly round, smooth. 20c.

OXHEART—90 days. One of the largest pink tomatoes, often weigh 1 lb. Interior is solid with thick, firm walls and small cavities with few seeds. 25c.

PRITCHARDS SCARLET TOPPER—75 days. Medium to large round, with thick, firm flesh and small seed cavities. Brilliant red throughout, coloring right to top. Without hard green spots. Free from acidity. A good home canner. 20c.

RUTGERS—80 days. Second early variety. Large thick stems, vigorous foliage. Fruits similar to Marglobe but flatter at stem end. Bright red, white thick walls. Red, firm flesh, low acidity. 20c.

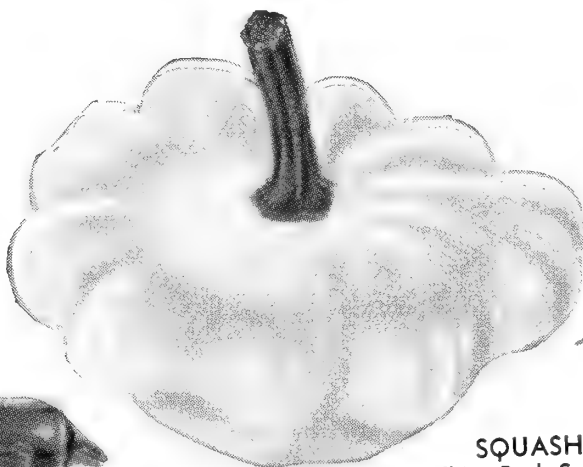
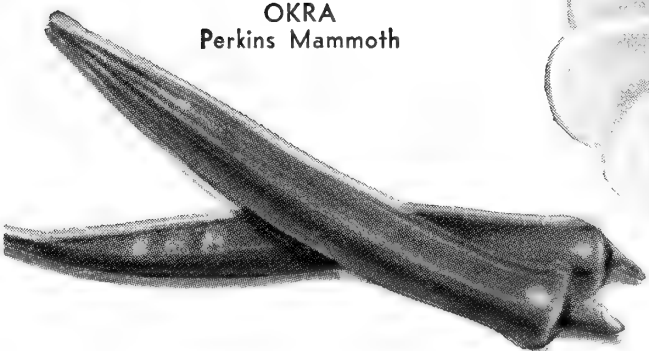
STOKESDALE—70 days. An extremely important development. Smooth 7-oz. fruit, brilliant color, exceedingly solid flesh and small seed cavities. Matures in the second-early group, a full week earlier than Marglobe.

ALL VEGETABLE SEEDS

15c per packet

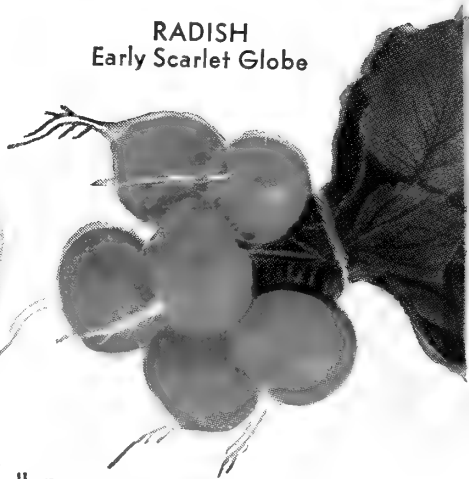
Unless Otherwise Noted

OKRA
Perkins Mammoth

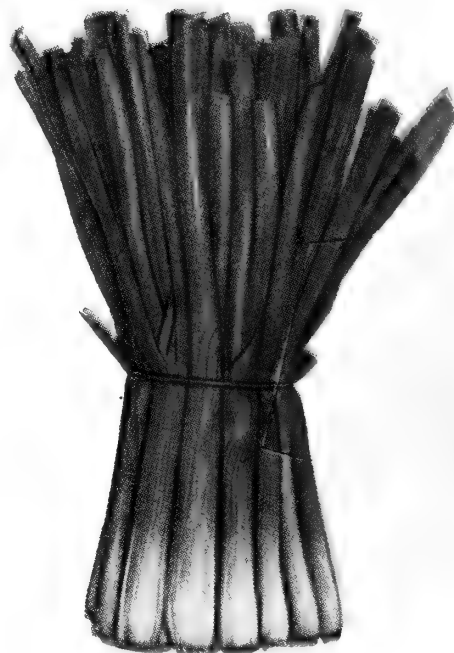


SQUASH
White Bush Scallop

RADISH
Early Scarlet Globe



ONIONS, Green Bunching



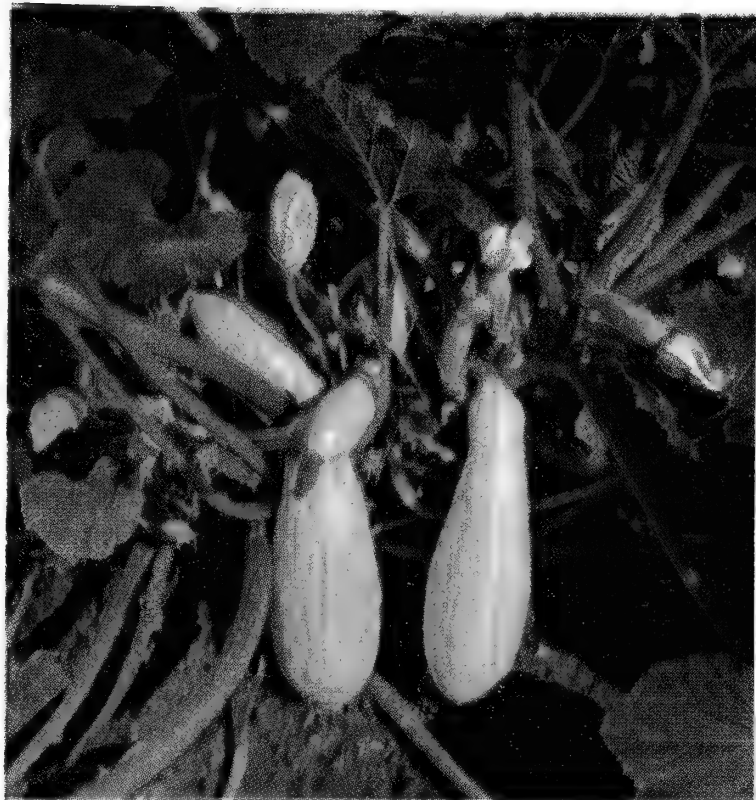
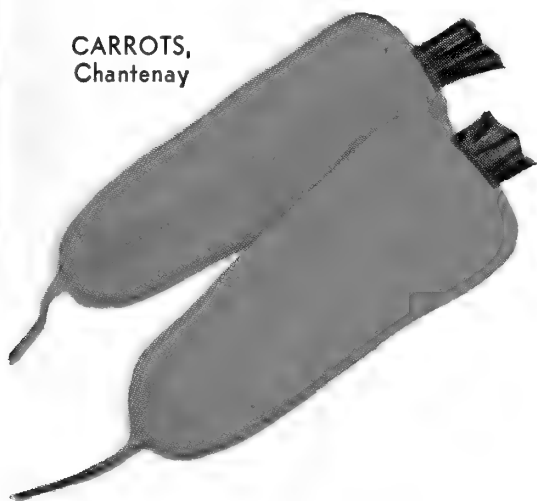
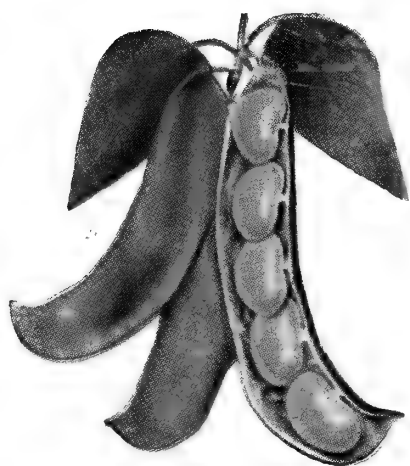
Tips on Sweet Corn

To get sweet corn that is really sweet, it must be homegrown and picked shortly before serving as 50 per cent of the sugar is converted to starch 12 hours after picking.

Removing suckers has been standard practice with practically all growers. Now, experiments prove that removing suckers merely takes away extra food-producing leaves and so hurts rather than helps growth.

Also, suckering often disturbs roots enough to injure the plant. Always plant corn in several short rows side by side rather than in one long row. Corn is pollinated by wind and rows side by side mean that all the stalks can be reached by the pollen.

Many home gardeners, on reading newspaper accounts of corn detasseling, assume that this is necessary to set ears. On the contrary, removing tassels may cut the crop seriously. Detasseling is only done where hybrid corn is raised for seed purpose. The more pollen that flies, the better the set of kernels. So don't detassel sweet corn in the home garden. If weeds are under control, stop cultivating. If weeds are bad late in the season, work the soil as shallow as possible to avoid injuring surface feeder roots.

CARROTS,
ChantenayBEANS,
Fordhook Bush Lima

TOMATOES ON FENCE YIELD Most Food for Space Used

TOMATO PLANTS, pruned to a single stem and supported on stakes, picket fence or trellis can give a larger yield per square foot of space occupied than any other vegetable. They deserve a gardener's best care, and this should begin by planting them properly after all danger of frost is over. Don't let high temperatures before frost has ended, persuade you to take a chance from which there is nothing to be gained and much to be lost.

Even a severe chill may set your plants back and delay the harvest. Two varieties should always be grown, one early and one late. An early hybrid variety will give a heavy yield in midsummer for salad use. Heavier yields, lasting until late fall are given by plants which take longer to mature.

Stocky plants are best, rather than older, taller and more spindly specimens. Plants grown to a single stem may be set 12 inches apart. The support to which they are tied must be stout and strongly anchored, to resist wind.

A single stem plant may be twisted around a stout cord, which is tied at top and bottom. In tying a plant to its support, use a strip of cloth, or a large, soft cord which will not cut, looped loosely around the stem.

Pruning requires regular attention. The plant starts with a central stem or leader. When the first blossoms appear, at each joint made by a leaf with the stem, a branch begins to grow. To prune the plant these side shoots are removed before they are four inches long.

FLOWER PLANTING GUIDE

KEY—For classification of flowers by purpose, location, etc., see the second column below.

A—For dry, hot locations.
B—For a succession of blooms.
C—For shady locations.
D—For poor soil.
E—For edging.
F—For the rock garden.
G—For their foliage.
H—Everlasting for winter bouquets.
I—For their fragrance.
J—For porch or window boxes.
K—Climbing vines.
L—For backgrounds.

	Height (Inches)	Suitable for	Average Days to Germinate	Approx. Time of Bloom	Shape of Plant
Ageratum	4-12	EFJ	5-10	10 Wks.	bushy
Alyssum, Sweet	2-12	BCDEFIJ	5-10	6 Wks.	spreading
Antirrhinum	12-60	CIL	20-25	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Aquilegia	18-36	CEF	15	3 Mos.	branchy
Balsam	14-20	AE	10-12	6 Mos.	erect
Calendula	12-36	D	10-14	12-14 Wks.	bushy
Campanula	18-24	F	8-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Candytuft	6-18	BFI	5-10	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Centaurea	18-36	ABCDEIJ	5-20	3-4 Mos.	erect
Chrysanthemum	24-36	AE	5-20	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Celosia	12-36	DEH	20-25	10 Wks.	bushy
Cosmos	36-60	A	5-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Coreopsis	18-36	ABD	10-20	4-5 Mos.	bushy
Dahlia, Dwarf	14	F	10	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Delphinium	36-72	L	15-21	3-4 Mos.	tall
Digitalis	30-48	F	10-20	3-4 Mos.	erect
Dianthus	4-15	FI	5-10	12 Wks.	bushy
Eschscholtzia	10-12	CDF	5-12	12-15 Wks.	bushy
Four O'Clock	24-30	AD	5-10	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Gaillardia	18-30	D	15-20	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Godetia	12-24	CD	15-20	2 Mos.	erect
Gypsophila	18-36	BH	15-20	8-10 Wks.	branching
Helichrysum	24-36	H	5-10	3 Mos.	bushy
Hollyhock	48-84	L	5-20	10 Wks.	slender
Kochia	30-36	AB	15-18	Foliage	bushy
Larkspur, Annual	30-72	L	15-20	10-12 Wks.	tall
Lathyrus	60-72	IK	25-40	2-3 Mos.	vine
Lobelia	4-8	EJ	10	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Marigold	8-36	BJ	5-8	6-8 Wks.	bushy
Mignonette	10-12	BI		3-4 Mos.	erect
Moon Flower	12 ft. or more	IK	5-8	4-5 Mos.	vine
Morning Glory	12 ft. or more	AK	5-8	3-4 Mos.	vine
Nasturtium	12-36	DEFK	8-15	2-3 Mos.	bush-vine
Nigella	10-18	BF	10-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Nicotiana	30-48	I	20-25	10-12 Wks.	branchy
Pansy	4-8	CEF	10-15	10-12 Wks.	clump
Petunia	10-24	DEFJ	18-20	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Phlox	10-18	ABCFIJ	20-25	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Poppy	18-36	B	20	12-15 Wks.	erect
Portulaca	4-6	ADEFJ	18-20	6 Wks.	spready
Salvia	12-42	A	15-25	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Scabiosa	18-30	I	18-20	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Stocks	12-24	I	5-15	12-14 Wks.	bushy
Schizanthus	18-36	CE	20-25	6-8 Wks.	bushy
Sweet Pea	36 or more	K	15-20	10-12 Wks.	vine
Sweet William	12-24	F	10	12 Wks.	bushy
Verbena	6-12	EFJ	8-10	12 Wks.	spready
Wallflower	12-18	I	5-12	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Zinnia	12-36	AF	5-10	6-8 Wks.	bushy

FLOWER

The numbers I to VIII, found with flower listing refer to the following cultural notes which give directions for growing all the flowers we list.

Culture I

These flowers need a long season and must be started indoors if a full blooming period is to be had. If early bloom is not important, they will bloom later in the summer when sown directly in the garden. Some gardeners sow both ways to obtain a succession of flowers.

Culture II

These are the quicker-growing annuals that can be sown directly in the garden and will bloom in time to make a good display for most of the summer. If wanted especially early, they should be started as directed indoors in seed beds or flats.

Some flower seedlings are rather delicate. Extra care in preparing the seed bed will pay dividends in better plants. Prepare soil with a liberal amount of mixed fertilizer and organic matter and dig it in. Rake the surface until it is smooth and pulverized. Sow the seed at a depth equal to three times the diameter of the seed. Fine seed can be spread on the surface and pressed in uncovered.

Keep soil moist by light spraying until the seedlings have formed the first true leaves. When they are large enough to handle, they may be transplanted to the garden.

Culture III

These flowers do not transplant well. They should be planted where they are to bloom. Sow as soon as the weather begins to warm in the spring. *Otherwise the culture is the same as II.* Sow seed thinly or remove the smaller plants after they are up. These can be handled as pot-grown plants as in *Culture VIII.*

Culture IV

These flowers are unusually hardy annuals that can withstand very cool weather. They are often sown late in fall so they can start growing the first warm days of spring. If not sown in the fall, they should be planted as early in the spring as possible. Fall sowing gets the seeding job out of the way before the spring rush.

Culture V

These flowers, while garden subjects, are also useful for winter-flowering house plants. *For garden use, handle as in Culture II.* For winter flowering indoors, plant fairly late in the season and transplant into small pots as soon as they are large enough. Keep moving them to larger pots as roots fill the soil until they are finally in six-inch pots. Annuals in pots should have at least six hours of direct sunlight daily if they are to flower.

Culture VI

Perennials can be seeded at almost any time of the year. Best periods are early in the spring or in early summer when the rush of

CULTURE

spring work is over. A cold frame or sheltered bed which can be shaded from the direct sun is best. Prepare soil thoroughly with plenty of organic matter. A loose, friable soil will produce a thick mat of roots so that the seedlings will transplant more easily. Perennial seedlings are rather weak growers needing extra care. In covering the drills in which the seeds are sown, use either pure, clean sand or a mixture of half sand and half peat moss. This prevents packing of the soil over the seeds. Always water with a fine spray.

As soon as the second leaves form, seedlings may be transplanted into their permanent position. Or, if more convenient, they may be left in the seed bed until the following spring. Under this culture, only a few species will bloom the first year and they will not produce normal flowers until the following year. Planting earlier does increase the chances for flowers the first year. But, if it is more convenient, *Culture I* may be used. Delphinium seed is often started in August to take advantage of the cooler nights for the seed will not grow when the soil temperature is above 77 degrees.

Culture VII

These varieties need a longer growing season than can be given them outdoors. And because they do not transplant well, they must be started in pots and set out without disturbing the roots. *Otherwise Culture is the same as I.* The use of plant bands allows you to set the seedlings out without disturbing the roots. The bands soon rot away and the seedlings will grow as though started in the garden.

If clay pots are used, the excessive drying can be avoided by placing the pots in a flat and filling the space between them with damp peat moss or vermiculite. Be sure to keep this material moist or it will *draw* moisture from the pots.

Culture VIII

These flowers are biennials. They make a leafy growth the first year but do not flower. The leafy growth of the first year forms food for blooming the following year. The flowers appear the second year, then die.

This means that a continuing show from biennials must be provided by starting new plants every year to replace ones flowering. Biennials are handled in the same way as perennials except that they are started early in the spring to allow the plant to store food for the next year's bloom.

Pansies are tender perennials that are treated as annuals or biennials. When grown as annuals, they should be started indoors about six weeks before time for planting out in early spring. When grown as biennials, the seed is started in late summer and the plants carried over winter in protected spots where extreme temperature and moisture are avoided. Mulching of the use of frames may be necessary in your particular garden. Pansies do best under conditions of constant, moderate moisture, partial shade and a humus-rich soil. Pinching off old flowers will prolong the flowering season.

VEGETABLE PLANTING GUIDE

KEY—For "Time to Plant" in fifth column below.

A—As soon as soil can be worked.

B—Two weeks before last spring frost.

C—Week before last spring frost.

D—After all danger of frost.

E—When danger of hard freeze is over.

F—In time to allow maturity before freeze.

	Seed Needed for 50 ft. of row	Space Between Rows (inches)	Space Apart In Row (inches)	Depth to Plant (inches)	Time to Plant	Days Growing Period	Edible Period	Approx. Yield Per 50 ft. of Row
Artichoke	1/8 oz.	48	48	1/4	A			
Asparagus	1/2 oz.	24	20	1/2	A	2-3 yr.	4-5 wk.	25 lbs.
Beans, Bush	1/2 lb.	24	4	1 1/2	C	50-70	4-5 wk.	20 qts.
Beans, Lima	1/2 lb.	24	3	1	C	60-90	3-4 wk.	32 qts.
Beans, Pole	1/2 lb.	36	8	1 1/2	C	60-90	6-8 wk.	30 qts.
Beans, Pole Lima	1/2 lb.	48	8	1 1/2	C	88	3-4 wk.	1 1/4 bu.
Beets	1/2 oz.	24	3	1/2	A	55-100	4-6 wk.	1 1/4 bu.
Broccoli	1/8 oz.	24	24	1/2	A	80-120	8-10 wk.	25 head
Brussels Sprouts	1/8 oz.	24	18	1/2	A	70-110	6-8 wk.	15 qts.
Cabbage	1/4 oz.	24	12-24	1/2	A	75-130	4-6 wk.	35 head
Chinese Cabbage	1/2 oz.	24	12	1/2	F	75-85	4-6 wk.	40 head
Carrots	1/4 oz.	16	3	1/2	A-F	65-85	6-8 wk.	24 qts.
Cauliflower	1/4 oz.	24	20	1/2	A-F	65-90	1-2 wk.	25 head
Celery	1/8 oz.	24	6	1/4	E	100-140	6-8 wk.	100 stalk
Collards	1/4 oz.	30	18	1/2	F	24-36	until fall	3 bu.
Corn, Sweet	4 oz.	36	9	1	B	65-100	1-2 wk.	100 ears
Corn, Pop	3 oz.	34	8	1	B	115		
Cucumber	1/2 oz.	48	36	1/2	D	60-100	4-6 wk.	100 fruit
Eggplant	1/8 oz.	36	24	1/2	D	110-150	until fall	75 fruit
Endive	1/2 oz.	18	12	1/2	A	80-100	3-4 wk.	50 head
Kale	1/2 oz.	32	22	1/2	A-F	70-100	until fall	50 plants
Kohlrabi	1/4 oz.	24	6	1/2	A-F	55-75	2-3 wk.	1 bu.
Lettuce	1/4 oz.	18	12	1/4	B	90-120	3-4 wk.	50 head
Muskmelons	1/2 oz.	60	48	3/4	D	90-120	3-4 wk.	50 fruit
Mustard	1/4 oz.	24	9	1/2	A-F	28	until fall	1 bu.
Okra	1 oz.	36	15	1	D	50	until fall	450 pods
Onions	1/4 oz.	18	4	3/4	A	110-140	4-8 wk.	1 bu.
Onion Sets	1 pt.	12	6	1/2	A	50-100	4-8 wk.	60 bun.
Parsley	1/4 oz.	12	6	1/2	E	90-120	until fall	45 bun.
Parsnips	1/2 oz.	18	4	1	A	100-150	until fall	1 bu.
Peas	3/4 lb.	24	2	1	A	50-70	1-2 wk.	1 bu.
Peppers	1/8 oz.	30	20	1/2	D	100-140	until fall	300 fruit
Pumpkin	2 oz.	96	60	3/4	D	90-120	until fall	25 fruit
Radish	1/2 oz.	12	2	1/2	A	25-30	1-2 wk.	50 bun.
Rhubarb	1/2 oz.	48	48					100 stem
Rutabaga	1/8 oz.	24	6	1/2				1 bu.
Salsify	1/2 oz.	18	2	1/2	A	130-150	fall	300 roots
Spinach	3/4 oz.	18	5	3/4	AIF	40-60	1-3 wk.	1 1/2 bu.
Spinach, N.Z.	1/2 oz.	36	18	1	E	70	until fall	50 lbs.
Squash, Bush	1/4 oz.	48	48	1	D	60-80	until fall	60 fruit
Squash, Winter	1/4 oz.	72	72	1	D	100-140	fall	35 fruit
Swiss Chard	1/2 oz.	18	15	1	A	50-60	unti fall	25 lbs.
Tomatoes	1/16 oz.	40	36	1/2	D	100-150	6-12 wk.	2 bu.
Turnips, Roots	1/4 oz.	18	4	1/4	A-F	50-70	1-3 wk.	1 bu.
Turnips, Greens	1/2 oz.	12	4	1/4	A-F	50-60		1 1/2 bu.
Watermelons	1/2 oz.	12	4	1/4	D	90-130	3-4 wk.	20 fruit



GLADIOLI

APPLE BLOSSOM—A beautiful white with lushly suffused rich pink petal margins and a prolific propagator.

BAGDAD—Smoky old rose, deeper at edge of throat.

COL. W. C. ATKINSON—80 to 85 days. Excellent lavender of a deeper shade than any other lavender variety.

ELIZABETH THE QUEEN—Large mauve-ruffled flowers with dark lines in the throat. The best beautiful lavender.

ELMER'S ROSE—85 days. Deep rose, heavily ruffled. Opens 7 to 8 well placed blooms on a 20 bud spike.

EMPEROR—A robust grower, royal purple with light throat. A rich, distinctive color. Makes majestic spikes that grow very tall. AAGS 1958.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE — Crystal clear white shading into a light cream

throat. Opens up to 8 beautifully ruffled florets on a well balanced flowerhead.

FRIENDSHIP—A superbly colored soft light pink, blending to a cream throat. Opens 6 to 8 ruffled florets on a straight medium height spike. Excellent placement, and one of the earliest to bloom.

JOYOUS—Medium rose, lighter in the throat. Large size with a crisp, ruffled formal spike. AAGS 1959.

J. V. KONYNENBURG—Vermillion red.
Well placed flowers on tall stem.

KING DAVID—80 to 85 days. Deep purple with a garnet flush on the lower petals to add a touch of color, with nice ruffling. Spikes are tall, well balanced and the six to eight florets open at one time.

LEADING LADY—Cream white. Very large florets on tall spikes.

LEEUWENHORST—Huge flowers of light rose tinted lavender. One of the strongest growers and largest flowers.

DAHLIAS

A. D. LIVONI—(Show Type) Beautiful shade of deep pink. Free flowering and ideal for cutting.

ARTHUR GODFREY—(F. D.) Flame red with orange-buff shadings. Large.

AVALON (F. D.)—Profuse bloomer with rich large lemon-yellow blooms.

BLACK MONARCH—Very dark, oxblood red. A strong grower with many blooms. Long, sturdy stems make this a fine cutflower.

CITY OF CLEVELAND (F. D.)—Glowing orange with suffusions of red showing through. The formal flowers are borne on a strong sturdy bush.

CLARA CARDER—(I. D.)—A beautiful medium size flower of cyclamen pink.

COMANDO—(I. D.)—Clear shade of deep lavender. One of the finest.

GALLANT FOX (I. D.)—Brilliant red. A good cutflower variety.

GOLDEN LEADER (F. D.)—Golden yellow, large flowering.

JANE COWL (I. D.)—Blend of bronze, buff and gold. Strikingly beautiful.

JERSEY BEAUTY (F. D.)—Pink shaded with chamois. Flowers large and well formed.

KINDIG PURPLE (F. D.)—A wonderful plant with deep green foliage setting off the richness of the giant deep purple flower.

MICHIGAN WHITE—Clear white. A beautiful cutting variety with 6 inch blooms.

MRS. GEO. LE BOUTELLIÈRE (I. D.)—Deep rich carmine red. Very attractive.

MRS. THOMAS EDISON (I. D.)—Dark claret red on a medium low bush.

ROSE GLORY (F. D.)—Large, deep old rose on good stems. Fine keeper.

ROSY DAWN (Ball Type)—Rose red and yellow. Fine for cut flower.

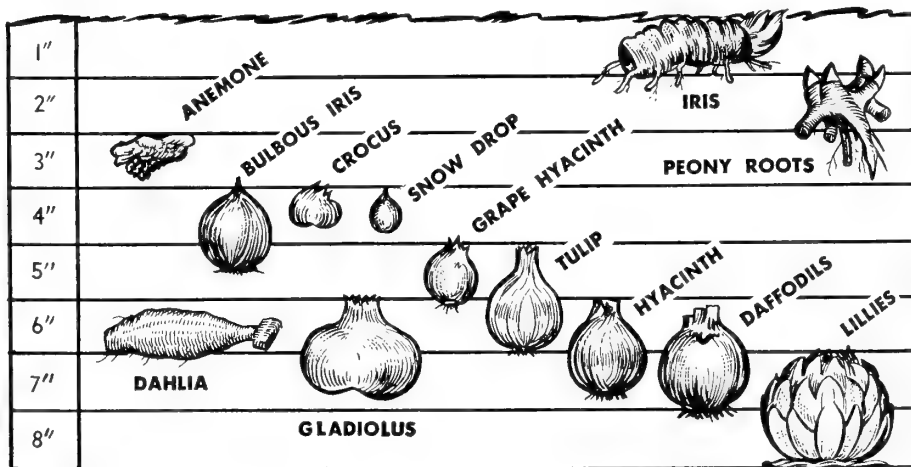
ROYAL PENNANT (I D)—Rich royal purple with eight inch blooms.

SALEM SUNSHINE (I. D.)—Primrose yellow blooms, measuring up to 10 inches across.

POMPON DAHLIAS—Charming “button” dahlias that require little care.

MINIATURE DAHLIAS—Lovely 3 to 4 inch blossoms just like the larger

Proper Planting Depth



MANSOER — Glistening blood-red with velvety texture. Mid-season variety producing 5-7 open florets at a time.

MARGARET BEATON — Huge snowy white florets with a small red blotch deep in throat.

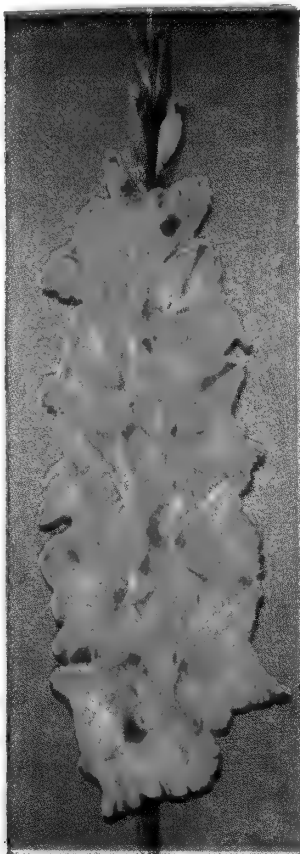
MARGARET FULTON—Clear rich dark salmon pink. Throat apricot pink.

MAYTIME—A real stunning pink with white throat. Delightful for arrangements. Ruffled and healthy. Remarkably easy to grow. AAGS 1957.

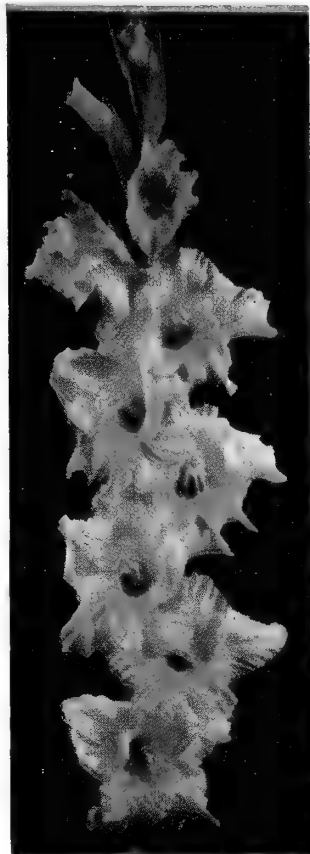
ORANGE GOLD—Clear orange self color. Opens up 6 well placed florets on a tall spike.

PACTOLUS—85 to 90 days. Spectacular, deep apricot-cream with brilliant orange-red blotches. Opens 8 to 10 well attached blooms in perfect placement.

PICARDY—Soft shrimp pink. Blotch of flesh pink shading to shrimp pink edges.

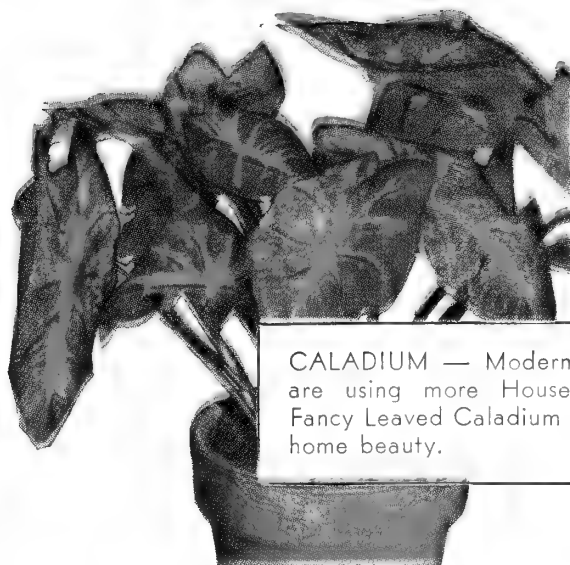


JOYOUS
AAGS 1959



SPARKLER
AAGS 1959

BULBS



CALADIUM — Modern decorators are using more House Plants and Fancy Leaved Caladium is perfect for home beauty.

CALADIUMS

Caladiums with their showy leaves are excellent pot plants for home gardeners and unusually suitable plants for bedding in sun or shade. Caladiums are available in numerous varieties with beautiful color combinations in shades of red and pink against green and white backgrounds.

CANNAS

Apricot—Large shell pink flowers; green foliage; extremely dwarf.

President—Immense bright red flowers in large clusters. Green foliage. Height 4 feet.

Richard Wallace—Beautiful large clear light yellow flowers, green foliage; dwarf.

Red King Humbert—Large light red flowers; bronze foliage; medium tall.

Yellow King Humbert—Large yellow flowers, variegated with shades of red; green foliage; medium tall.

GLADIOLUS, Emperor, Appleblossom, Royal Stewart, Maytime

RED CHARM—One of the finest medium reds, opening 8 to 9 large well placed florets on tall straight stem.

SANS SOUCI—85 days. Tall, strong clear scarlet with a narrow white line on the lower petal. Seven to eight five inch blooms open at once.

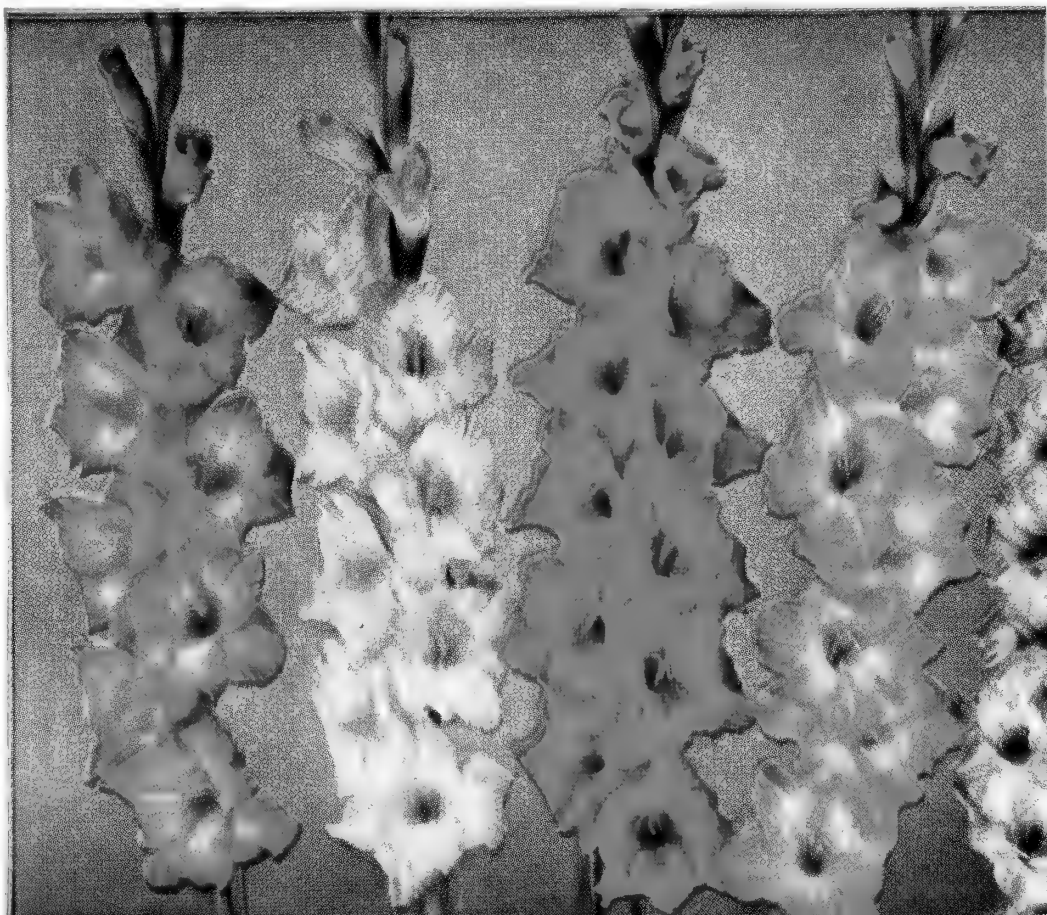
SHERWOOD—Beautiful ruffled deep purple with darker blotch in the throat. Tall grower.

SNOW PRINCESS—Tall white with long flower spike and many open blooms that are always perfectly placed. Mid-season.

SPARKLER—"Butterfly" informal type, pale yellow with a scarlet throat. Medium size. AAGS 1959.

SPIC AND SPAN—Tall ruffled deep pink. Salmon shading. Quite tall. Strong.

YELLOW HERALD—Amber yellow with carmine in throat.





PLANTABBS SOLUBLE PLANT FOOD LIQUID

CONTAINS THE BASIC NUTRI-
ENTS for healthy house plants.

So economical! So easy to apply!
No mixing necessary; just add
when watering. Will not burn
roots. Insures luxurious blooms
and healthy growth.

4 oz. bottle—only 49¢

GARDEN INVESTMENTS

Belgian Grown Camellia Flowered Begonias

Large bulbs planted in semi-shade or in a northern exposure will flower freely from early summer until late September or frost. Good rich soil with a generous amount of peat moss will produce saucer-sized double camellia-like blooms. Bulbs available in pink, white, red, yellow, orange and salmon.

Hardy Garden Lilies

Hardy Lilies in your garden are a source of beauty and pleasure. The flowers are unusually long lasting and bulbs will usually produce for several years. For the best effect, lilies should be planted in groups of 3 or 6 of a single variety. Good drainage is essential and they prefer sun although they will stand slight shade. Although hundreds of lily varieties exist, the most popular and satisfactory varieties are these three:

Rubrum Lily. One of the most beautiful and satisfactory of all lilies producing many flowers for weeks. Petals are pure white shading to a bright red with red dots. Petals are turned back.

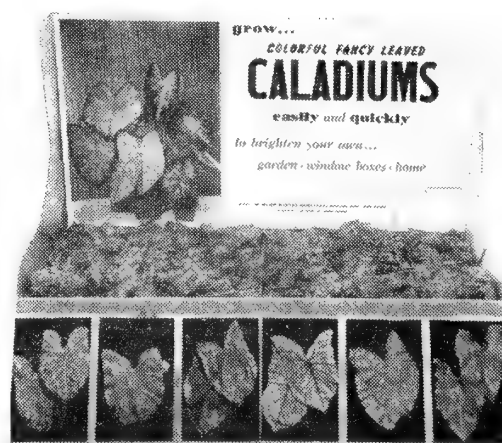
Regale Lily. A native of China producing huge white trumpet shaped flowers with yellow throats and brownish outer ribs.

Auratum Lily. Known as the "Golden Banded Lily of Japan," this variety produces huge scented flowers with a golden band through the center of each large flat white petal. Brown spots near the center of the flowers provide an interesting and beautiful combination.

Stakes and Supports

Few gardens accessories are better value than bamboo plant stakes. For pennies, they protect flowers and plants from wind damage and mud spattering. Many plants need support and grow better with it. Buy plant ties too for fast and easy plant tying.

SELECT YOUR OWN BULBS



from a
mac-pak display

Flamingo Caladiums, Belgian Begonias, Gladiolus, Hardy Garden Lilies, Miniature Roses and many other bulbs, roots and plants are available in Mac-Pak cartons. For best results and top value, insist on Mac-Pak quality—found only in better garden stores. Easy to follow planting instructions always supplied with your purchase.

DON'T FORGET—Protect your plants with Mac-Pak Plant Stakes.

The insecticide that gives
**POSITIVE
PROTECTION**

**NON
POISONOUS
RED
ARROW
GARDEN SPRAY**



1 oz. makes 1 gal. of
non-toxic pyrethrum-
nonoxone spray. 1 oz.
—49¢; 2 oz.—69¢; 4
oz.—\$1.19.

WHEN IS A "BULB" NOT A "BULB"?

Do you know the difference between true bulbs, corms and tubers? A true bulb is a bud, wrapped with fleshy scales which are the bases of leaves. Each bulb must have a period of dormancy, during which time the new plant—in all its details of leaves, petals, stamens, and pistils is formed.

CORMS resemble true bulbs in appearance, but the embryo flowers are not formed within the heart of the corm itself. They are developed rather by the corm's hoarded supply of nourishment. The corm differs also from the true bulb, in that its life is for one season.

TUBERS differ from true bulbs in that they are underground stems with eyes or buds on the surface. While some tuberous roots exhaust their energy in one season, and leave the newly developed roots to carry on, others rebuild their energy, increase in size, and give bloom the next season.

**FOR GARDEN SUPPLIES,
SEE US!**

Gladiolus

Gladiolus are among the easiest of all flowers to grow. But while they stand neglect better than most plants, they also respond beautifully to proper treatment. So it is well to note these brief points:

Soil should be well drained, sandy loam, preferably where no glads have been grown for the past 3 years. Cultivation to a depth of about 18 inches is highly desirable.

Full sun is best, although they do fairly well in partial shade. Glads may be set out as soon as frost is out of the ground, but extra-early planting gains little. A succession of plantings about ten days apart gives a long blooming season.

Depth of planting should be no more than 4" in heavy soil and 5 to 6" in light, sandy soil. Planting Glad bulbs too shallow in light soil will cause them to topple over or grow at bad angles. Space bulbs 3" apart in rows 18 to 30" apart. Be sure to eliminate air pockets under the bulbs.

Place bulbs in a well worked trench in staggered or zig-zag row—and cover at first with about two inches of loam. When shoots begin to appear, work balance of loam into the trench.

Watering is important. Glads need an abundance of moisture, especially after the plant is well developed. Cut the spike when first bud fully opens. The other buds will open nicely and give you a longer period of bloom. When cutting gladioli, it is very important to leave two or three of the broadest leaves at the base of the stalk.

Insect Control—It is wise not to delay your weekly dusting or spraying program after the sixth leaf has appeared, D.D.T. dust or spray is almost universally used today. A 5% dust is quite effective. Spray should be applied in a fine mist under heavy pressure. Ask us about our new insecticides.

Gladiolus thrips, mice, moles and rabbits are all enemies of your bulbs.

Leafhoppers carry disease and injure the plant by sucking the juice from leaves and stems.

Thrips can destroy your bulbs, even when stored. Ask us about our many good preparations to control these pests.

Cannas

While cannas will tolerate cold soil, they usually do not start growing until hot weather comes. If planted in round beds, (18 plants on the outside, 12 in the second row, six for the third row and one in the center). A 7 foot bed will use 119 plants, with 12 plants on the outside row, six for the middle row and one to be planted in the center.

Dahlias

Dahlias can be grown easily and successfully with only a little care.

Drainage and porosity are important and fertilization should be done with a good balanced commercial fertilizer. Planting is simple. Set stout stakes first, then plant the tuber in a hole 6 inches deep, with the eye up and neck near the stake. As the eye grows, keep filling in the soil.

Cultivate frequently for the first 10 weeks, but do not cultivate when in bud or bloom. Allow only one main stalk to grow. When stalk is about 10 inches high, pinch out all new lateral shoots except the two nearest the main stalk. This produces large blooms on low, bush plants with long stems.

NEW! Improved



ROOTONE

...containing **3** best chemicals
known for rooting cuttings
Now it's easier than ever to
MULTIPLY YOUR PLANTS

With this single compound—which now contains indole butyric acid—you can root a wider range of cuttings than ever before. Roses, African violets, chrysanthemums and other favorites take hold as if by magic and put out strong, healthy roots faster than ever. Get some today!

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1/4-oz. packet 35c 2-oz. jar \$1.25



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TRANSPLANTONE



gives you healthier
...faster-growing
transplants

Almost like an "insurance policy" on your success in gardening is this wonder-working chemical — Transplantone. Use it for transplanting tomatoes, peppers, cabbage, strawberries, petunias, snapdragons, roses and many other plants—and also shrubs. Stimulates the growth of new roots. Reduces loss of water too, so the plant starts growing again in a much shorter time. In gardening, fun follows success; and both follow the use of Transplantone.

1/2-oz. packet 35c

3-oz. canister \$1.25

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CLIMBING ROSES

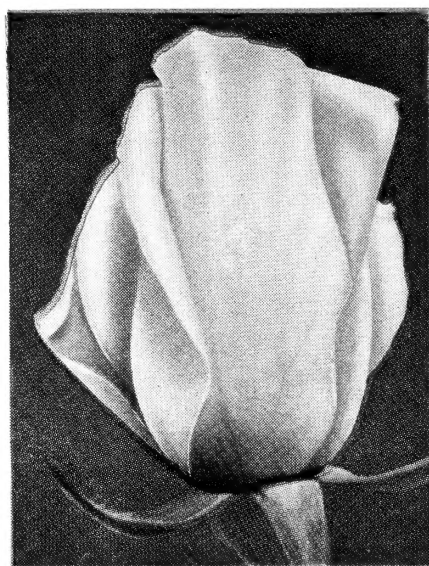
BLAZE—Blazing red
BLOSSOM TIME—Camellia pink
CHRYSLER IMPERIAL—Dark red
GOLDEN SHOWERS—Daffodil yellow
PEACE—Yellow edged pink
WHITE DAWN—White

PATENTED HYBRID TEA ROSES

AZTEC—Orange scarlet
BLANCHE MALLERIN—Pure white
CHARLOTTE ARMSTRONG—Rose red
CHRYSLER IMPERIAL—Rich red
COURTSHIP—Cerise pink

FLIRTATION—Pink & gold
GRANDE DUCHESS CHARLOTTE—Red
HELEN TRAUBEL—Apricot pink
ISOBEL HARKNESS—Buttercup yellow
LOVE SONG—Pink & yellow
MICHELE MEILLAND—Bright pink,
shaded lilac, salmon center
MOJAVE—Scarlet orange blend
MRS. P. R. BOSLY—Clear yellow
PEACE—Yellow blend
PIN KPEACE—New pink
TALLYHO—Rich pink, red reverse
TIFFANY—Clear soft pink
WEDDING RING—Golden yellow
WHITE KNIGHT—Clear white

FUSILIER
brilliant orange-red Floribunda



WHITE KNIGHT
pure white Hybrid Tea

GOLD CUP
golden-yellow Floribunda



NON-PATENTED HYBRID TEAS

CRIMSON GLORY—Deep crimson
H.D.M. BARTON—Dark velvety red

PATENTED GRANDIFLORAS

CARROUSEL—Unfading red
JUNE BRIDE—Finest white
MONTEZUMA—Scarlet orange
QUEEN ELIZABETH—Fine pink

PATENTED FLORIBUNDAS

CIRCUS—Red, pink & yellow
FASHION—Coral pink to salmon
FUSILIER—Vivid scarlet orange
GOLD CUP—Lasting yellow
SPARTAN—Gay orange red
WHITE BOUQUET—White

NON-PATENTED FLORIBUNDAS

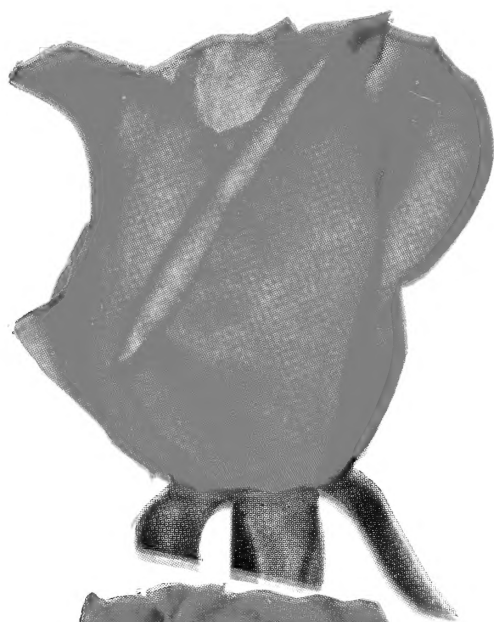
FRENSHAM—Intense red



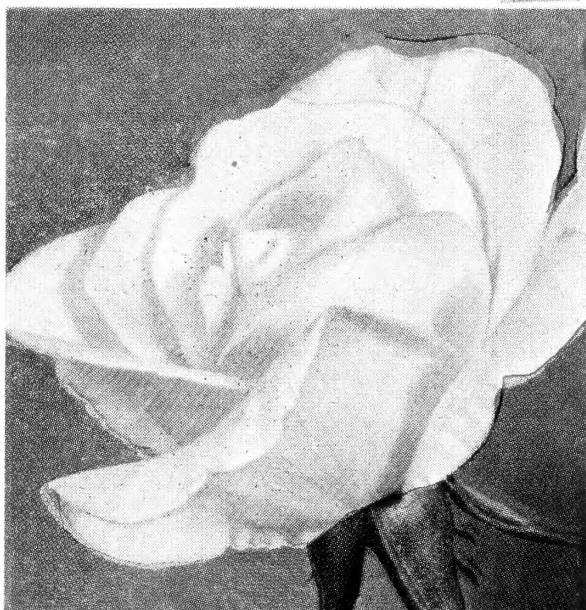
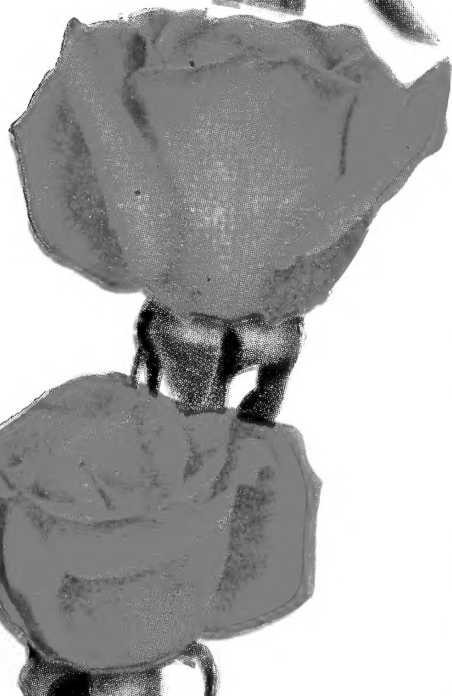
CHARLOTTE
ARMSTRONG
AARS



FORTY-NINER
AARS



TIFFANY
AARS



WHITE BOUQUET
AARS

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RIGHT: STARFIRE, 1959 All-America Rose Selection. A cherry red Grandiflora, blooming both singly and in clusters.

BELOW: IVORY FASHION, 1959 All-America Rose Selection. A sparkling white Floribunda set off by a suggestion of yellow in the bud stage and the petals hold very well.

